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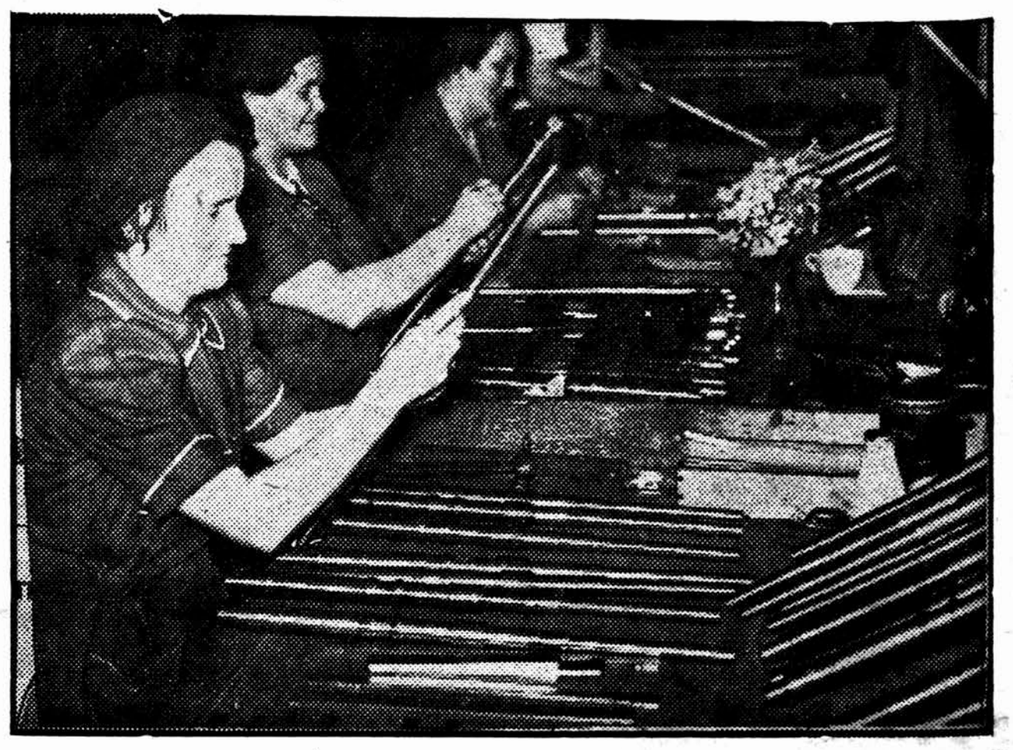
RADHA AND THE FLUTE

—Rameshwar Chatterjee

"To all Frenchmen: France has lost a battle! But France has not lost the war!" So reads General de Gaulle's poster displayed in London.



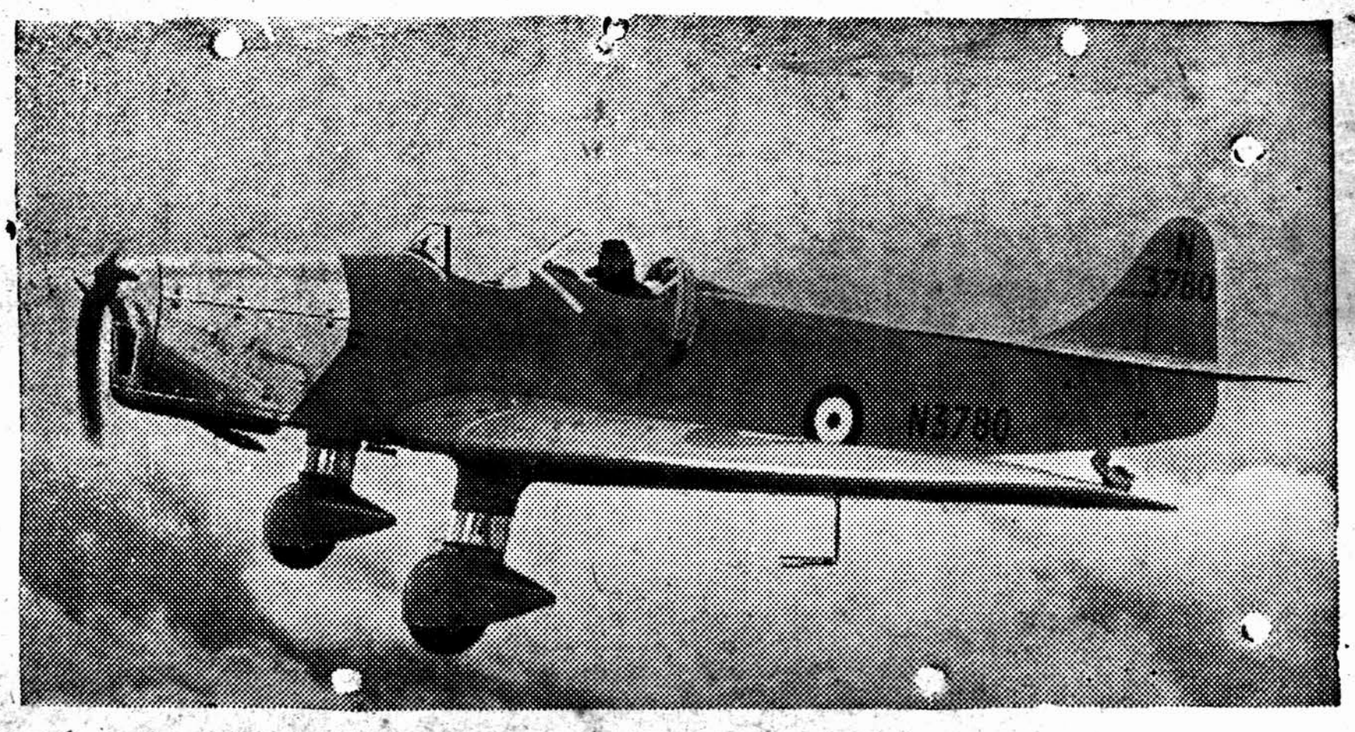
British women at work on barrels of Bren guns at an armaments factory.

BRITAIN SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH POLAND TO COMBINE BOTH AIR FORCES.

Gen. Sikorski signs (Left) while Mr. Churchill replaces his spectacles in his pocket. Extreme left Lord Halifax. M. Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister is on the right. Rear (R. to L.) Viscount Caldigete, Sir John Anderson, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Ernest Brown.

THE AIRMAN'S FIRST 'PLANE

The British Miles Magister, a low-wing monoplane used extensively for training pilots for the Royal Air Force. A dual control aircraft; its two open cockpits are each fitted with a full set of standard instruments and a blind flying-hood.



(Left) Houses damaged in London air raid. (Right) A cinema on the outskirts of London which received damage.

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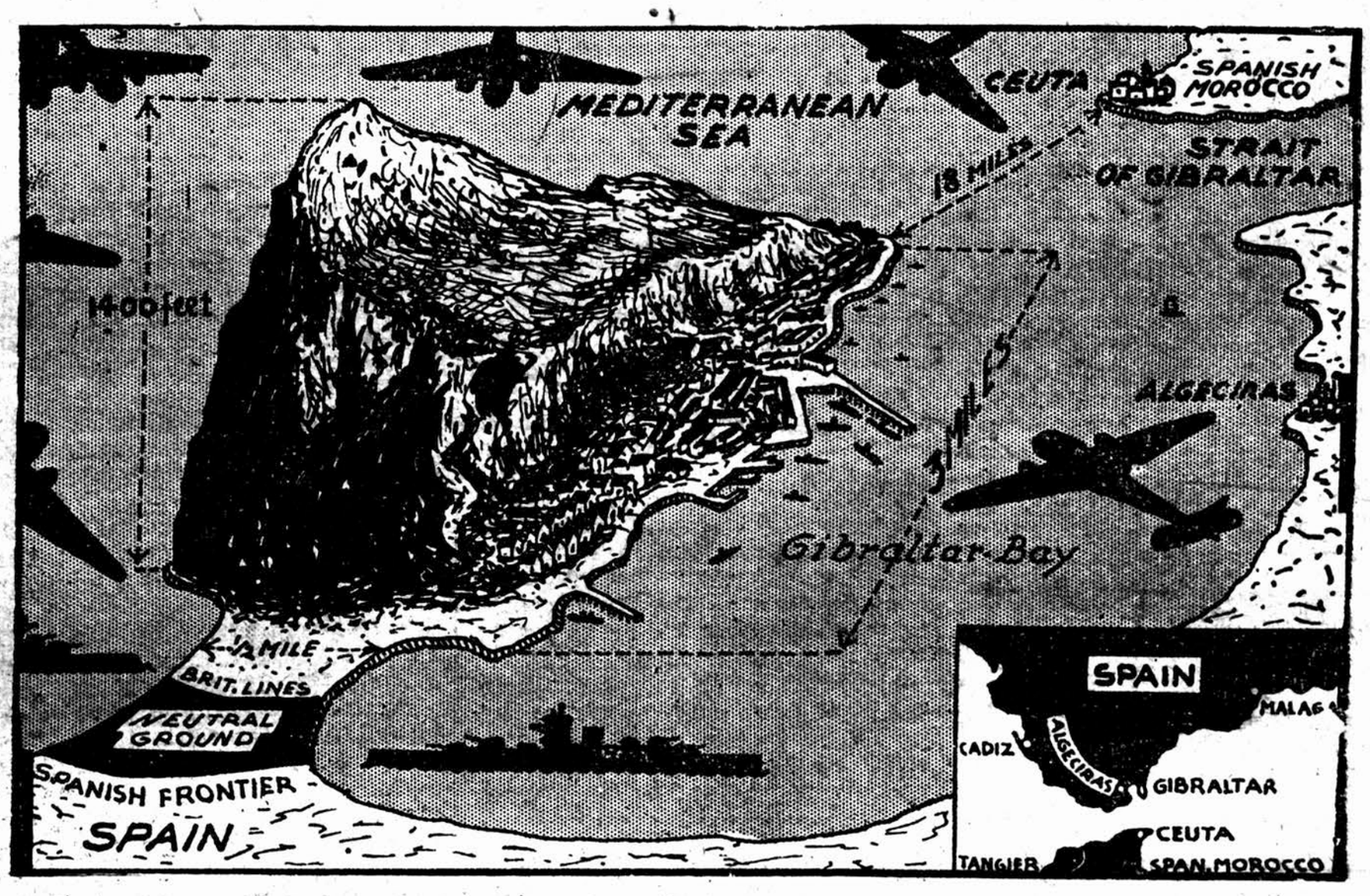
BOMBAY: OCTOBER 13, 1940

GIBRALTAR UNCONQUERABLE

MILITARY EXPERTS HOLD IT TO BE INVULNERABLE WHETHER BY SEA OR FROM LAND OR AIR

GENERAL Franco's claim to Gibraltar and attacks upon the famous fortress by Italian and German airmen have led to discussion in the international press as to whether this "key to the Mediterranean" can stand up against the resources of modern military science and, especially, whether Gibraltar can be made safe against air attack.

In the British press two eminent experts with a close personal knowledge of the fortress, have described these fears as unfounded. Both are former Governors of Gibraltar, Sir Alexander Godley and Sir Edmund Ironside. In their view Gibraltar cannot be successfully attacked either by sea or from the land. Nor is there any danger from the air.



Secret Of Its Strength

Gibraltar owes its invulnerability to the caprices of nature, namely its peculiar configuration and rocky character. Even the climate contributes to its defence—wind currents and air-pockets threaten hostile airmen with disaster.

Gibraltar—a tiny peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus—is three miles long and one mile across. The rock rises perpendicularly to a height of 1,400 feet, forming a defensive work which no bombs can hit unless hostile aircraft expose themselves directly to the fire of anti-aircraft guns built into the rock. The isthmus is not only protected by impregnable barriers against attack from the land side. It is also defended at sea by the British Navy—and from both sides—from the Mediterranean and from the Bay of Gibraltar. True, the Germans have placed heavy artillery on the African coast, near Ceuta in Spanish Morocco. But this is within range of Gibraltar's guns. Even if the Germans could bombard Gibraltar with long-range artillery placed both in Spain and at Ceuta, the damage would not be great. For Gibraltar is at the same time a subterranean town, cut deep into the rock, with casemates, galleries, chambers, barracks, cellars and tunnels, which not only can accommodate the whole population but also provides room for enormous stocks of ammunition, petrol, food and water.

Aware of the importance of Gibraltar, the British Government has for months been taking measures to make the fortress even stronger than it has always been. Women and children have been evacuated and, apart from a strong garrison, only about 15,000 people remain. The Rock bristles with artillery and anti-aircraft guns, and no hostile aircraft dare fly over it at the low altitudes necessary to bomb the harbour and "Europe Point." Thus German and Italian pilots, who are extremely keen to visit Gibraltar, are obliged to drop their bombs from a height beyond the range of the anti-aircraft guns perched high up in the cliff. This small island of rock offers them no target and most of their bombs fall in the sea.

Subterranean Works

Little hitherto has been recorded of the subterranean works cut deep into the face of the rock. But one English military writer records his impressions of St. Michael's vault, one of the many underground chambers which form a long chain in the defence system: "The sight of these gigantic works with their vast accumulation of war material promots the belief that Gibraltar is impregnable. It is stronger than at any time in its history."

One of the most striking episodes in Gibraltar's varied history is the Spanish siege of 1776 to 1783. The besieging Spaniards numbered 400,000 against a garrison of only 7,000. But the small force of defenders was under the command of a brave and resourceful soldier Sir George Augustus Elliot, later Lord Heathfield. The siege continued almost uninterruptedly for three years, but the rock held firm.

For Mussolini Gibraltar has acquired a fatal significance. The Straits of Gibraltar, through which pass all those articles, especially petrol and food, of which Italy is in urgent need, are guarded by an unsleeping sentry.

(WORLD COPYRIGHT)

THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK

War is the last thing in all the world to go according to programme.—Thucydides, in "Peloponnesian War."

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British Press Fights For Its Liberties

Ministry Of Information Comes In For Severe Criticism

DUFF COOPER IS OBLIGED TO DROP HIS SCHEME OF BOARD OF PRESS CENSORS

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

"WE can probably beat Hitler—if we can beat Duff Cooper."

This was the opening remark of Frank Owen "Evening Standard" Editor when he spoke at the emergency conference called by the National Council for Civil Liberties in the Conway Hall London on Sunday July 21 The number of directly-mandated delegates was 817, representing altogether between 750,000 and 800,000 people

Ernest E. Hunter, President of the N. U J., was among those present on the platform

On the same day Mr Duff Cooper announced to the Press the abandonment of the Board of Press Censors scheme and the retention of the voluntary censorship

Mr. Owen moved a resolution, which was passed unanimously demanding—

(a) the withdrawal of those Defence Regulations which confer on a Secretary of State power to control or suppress newspapers and other printed matter at will and to close down printing presses: and (b) the insertion of a clause in the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, to the following effect: "Nothing in this Act shall entitle any Secretary of State to make any regulation to prohibit the free expression of opinion in any printed publication unless such expression of opinion is intended to assist the enemy."

"We believe that if the Nazis should come into our coasts we can throw them back into the sea," said Mr. Owen. "The united strength of the entire people will do that—not only the Government, or even the armed forces. For we know every one of us—and especially the men and women in this hall to-day—what Hitler means, and what we can expect if ever Himmler and his Gestapo arrive and set up business in this island

But just at this moment we are a good deal more apprehensive of Sir John Anderson and "his" Security Squads.

FREEDOM'S WEAPONS.

"We take the view that the one way and the only way to defeat Hitler and Himmler and their over-drilled savages is to mobilise and use to the limit the terrific social—yes, and military—power that resides in a society of free men and women. It is our pressing and instant duty, in this great battle for freedom, to keep the weapons of freedom sharp and ready.

"What are the weapons of freedom? The right to speak. The right to write. And both are in danger.

"Before I come to the detail of this lamentable and lunatic new effort to shut up Britain, I ask you to examine the situation in which it is launched. What is the picture that is presented by the muzzlers?

"They say—in private, the prudent ones, in public, the less discreet—that the British people simply cannot grasp the magnitude of the war we are engaged in, that the public do not apprehend the issues that lie beneath the struggle, they cannot realise the dangers, they can 'never' be got to realise them—and that if they did the public would not face up to it. The British public, in fact, are a lot of lazy, silly, stupid, cowardly fools. And, by comparison, of course, their rulers are a body of wise, resolute, far-seeing, energetic and self-sacrificing statesmen. Well that is the picture. What is the truth?

PUBLIC VISION.

"It is almost exactly opposite. It was the public not the rulers, who, in September last, clearly saw what Hitler was up to. It was the men in the street, not the men of Munich, who then insisted that the time had come to put a stop to this ruffian. And when the war had been joined it was the public through their meetings and through the newspapers, which called steadily and consistently for a total war effort on our side to match the gigantic exertions of the enemy.

"When conscription was listed from 18 to 35 there was no serious complaint in any quarter. The opposite. On all sides you heard the query, 'Why wasn't it done before?" Now conscription has been in force for nearly a year. Do we see the military pickets coming with bayonets to drag the conscripts to the barracks? Or do we see men of 35, or 45—yes, and of 55—clamouring to be enrolled? Do we not witness a whole nation begging only to be of service in some way?

"There was a complaint, indeed, concerning something the Government had laid on the people. It arose on the Budget. That budget which, we were assured, was adequate to all requirements. How well attested was this statement we see by the fact that on Tuesday we're to have another budget. Well, many people objected to that budget of three months ago. They did not say, however, 'These taxes press too hard!' They said, 'It's not enough.'

IN WHITEHALL.

"There was another time when, our leaders having urged Hitler to come on, he came on. Quite soon, by errors that cannot be justly laid at our own doors, the British armies were pinned against the beaches of Dunkirk. Those were dark, anxious days. Then, indeed, there was some despondency and some alarm. It was more discernible in Whitehall than in Whitechapel.

"It was not this 'idot people' who lost heart, lost hope, lost initiative. "They" did not despair nor take to poetry. They brought their army off under the flail of bombs, the little men in the little boats. They did not recite "The Armada." They made one. They made a people's navy.

"And when the armies were safely home a new cry at one's arose, to make a people's army to repel invasion here. The Government acquiesced. They called for 500,000 L.D.V.s. Today a million are enrolled.

"No, not once, not twice but every time so far throughout this war the public have led their leaders."

In these circumstances, Mr. Owen continued it was not only effrontery, brazen and impudent fraud, to try to shackle and gag the free expression of opinion. It was crime, an act of sabotage against the State.

"I come now to the specific detail of the plot against the Press. On June 21 the Minister of Information, Mr. Duff Cooper held a conference at the Ministry in Bloomsbury. He informed the Press representatives that the voluntary censorship having broken down he proposed to instal a compulsory censorship.

"BRITISH GAZETTE."

"Indeed said Mr. Duff Cooper, they had contemplated the idea of one single national newspaper, a "British Gazette"—you will recall the impartiality of that organ and "its accuracy—an amalgam of all information—one gigantic Duff. But, on reflection, they had graciously consented to postpone this proposition."

After explaining how voluntary censorship worked, Mr. Owen pointed out that newspapers readily acceded to it and even did some censoring on their own account.

The Minister of Information, however, wanted "all" the news to be censored, and the views too. There were to be more censors; a Board on which all interests were represented.

"Two from the Air Force. Two from the Army. Two from the Navy. One from the Foreign Office. One from the Ministry of Information—and one from the newspapers!" Mr. Owen went on: "Having propounded this incredible notion the Minister went off to a Cabinet meeting, and left the unfortunate Sir Walter Monckton in the chair. "He" came in for quite a bit of criticism.

ONE EXAMPLE

"Asked to give examples of when the voluntary censorship had broken down, he thought of one. A glaring instance. Of all newspapers, in the "Times". It appears that the "Times" had published the fact that the First Canadian Division had left England for France.

"Now this really was information which might be useful to the enemy. However, no great harm did, in fact, result. For the Canadians never landed. The war in France was over before they could get ashore. They turned back. They are now in England again, I suppose.

"On this evidene—for no more was offered—it was proposed to gag the British Press. To clamp upon us here the same calamitous system of censorship which contributed so greatly to the betrayal of France.

"Now this meeting at the Ministry took place about noon. By lunch time our own "Fifth Column"—yes, we have one up at the Ministry—had reported. We quickly consulted and concerted a defence.

"You will remember, perhaps a certain unanimity in the newspapers on this point. So effective, so continuous was our clamour that the Prime Minister himself came to our comfort. He gave us an assurance that there would be no new restriction on the right to print. We accept this assurance.

"But I say that the attack has not been abandoned but is merely being re-formed. It is still purposed. And since the Prime Minister has set his face against it, it must be going on without his knowledge.

"I name precisely two men who intend to renew the assault—A. Duff Cooper, the Minister of Information, and, C. K. Ratcliffe, the Chief Censor. There are others.

"I prophesy that this attack, like the first will be repelled. And I say further that a new attack will be developed.

"Haven't they got enough? What more do they want? They have their voluntary censorship. Every newspaperman is aware of hints and warnings and vague threats that come unofficially, or at any rate in some way that can be publicly disowned."

The "Daily Worker" in one instance had received an open intimation from Sir John Anderson that its opinions were unsatisfactory to the authorities. It suffered another unofficial ban—from the bookstall proprietors, who "have also taken to banning political books which do not conform with their ideas."

"All these things," Mr. Owen pointed out, constitute serious infringement of liberty. They are part and parcel of the process whereby views as well as news are censored.

IGNORANCE.

"The gentlemen who now propose to handle, mangle, and garble news actually know nothing whatever about news. They have not the faintest idea of what news and news-handling constitute.

"I will give you an example taken from experience as late as Friday. This was the day on which many people thought that Britain was likely to be invaded. The Ministry of Information, among others, had apprised them of this possibility. This was surely a time when the public would have welcomed all the good news, real news of our fighting power that could be gathered.

"The Navy, in this instance units of the Australian Navy, provided it.

"It was announced at the Naval Conference at 3-25 on Friday

(For Solution see page 31)

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Fall Of France

II—How The Fascists Betrayed The Country

By Dr. BALKRISHNA KESKAR

IT is neither safe nor correct to compare the situation in France with that prevailing in other countries, as for example, England. The problem there is quite different. The English parties, excepting to a certain extent the Labourites, are all united with regard to certain fundamental questions as the monarchy, the constitution, and the economic structure of the present society. Their differences are superficial and about details.

The Labour Party, though professing a socialist goal, has practically accepted the present day situation and is agitating rather for a reform of the society and has dropped the idea of a revolution. Even then, a brilliant protagonist of Labour like Laski confesses that there is little hope of persuading the vested interests to give up their wealth and power by constitutional means.

Vain Delusion

In France, the differences had gone much deeper. Their corrosive action had already sapped the cementing forces of society and the country was in reality divided into two or three blocks quite apart. But the public and the Government were optimists. They thought that because France had come out united and victorious in former trials, the miracle will happen again, the vast majority of Frenchmen will forget their differences and unite in the hour of peril. They refused to believe that France could ever morally collapse.

It would be superfluous to recapitulate here all the quarrels and conflicts between the right and left wings in France. They are well-known. The significance of many of these incidents was not fully realised by all concerned at the time, though a few farseeing writers warned the public about the dangers looming ahead if this state of things continued to persist.

Such is the case, for example, of the famous attempt to storm the Chamber of Deputies in February 1934. The coup was mounted by some royalists and extreme rightists and directly led to the formation of the popular front. There is also the assault on Leon Blum who certainly would have been murdered if some passers-by had not interfered and thus allowed his car to get away. These examples can be multiplied.

Role Of Bureaucracy

To an outside observer, the most ominous sign was not these scuffles and 'bugarres' (riots), but the division of loyalties in the services and the army. The riots and scuffles were superficial incidents, without great importance if this canker had not existed in the body politic. Nowhere else, excepting of course the dictatorial countries, did the bureaucracy play so very important and vital a role as in French politics where governments changed often and administrations was greatly centralised. The various departments exercised real power and influence because the ministers never had enough time to get acquainted with their portfolios. They changed too quickly.

In theory the administration cannot have any political opinion, but in fact it did have one and a pretty definite one too. The division of political loyalties in the different grades and departments is intensely revealing with regard to the class alignments of the civil servants.

As a rule, the majority of the higher officials were rightists or even monarchists. Among these must be counted the 'prefets' (collectors of districts and their higher staff; the departmental heads, their secretaries and assistants, 'chefs de bureau,' the majority of the judges of the High Court and magistrates. It really meant, as any one can see, that all the key posts were held by the representatives of reaction. The reason is not far to seek. The well paid posts were always coveted by the well-to-do families, and once their men had been installed in position in the past, they could always manoeuvre in order to continue the succession.

Curious Divisions

The departmental divisions were curious. The judiciary, the foreign office (naturally including the diplomats) and the Interior were traditionally reactionary. The others taken as a whole were not particularly inclined towards any group. National education was much more inclined towards the left. Most of the lower staff of the departments was generally leftist.

The division was apparent in every walk of life. In the University, the faculties of Medicine and Law had always a majority of reactionary professors and students, sons of well-to-do parents. In 1937 there was quite a storm created against the eminent Gaston Jeze, because he was a Jew, and what is more important because he was the legal counsellor of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

The right wing and Bonapartist students exploded tear gas bombs in his class, and the excitement lasted for two months. On the other hand Arts and Science Faculties had a strong leaning towards the left and some of the most progressive intellectuals in France men like Jean Perrin, Paul Langevin and others were professors in these faculties.

This alignment divided the country into two camps and all issues were judged according to whether they were favouring one group or the other. The rightists held the key positions and they had the backing of the industrialists. This is the reason why in spite of having a definitely republican and progressive public opinion, the reaction was able to thwart all attempts at progress. From the 'affaire Dreyfus' which divided France into two, many judicial and political scandals have thrown the country into uproar. But the result has rarely been favourable to the left.

Pro-Fascist Generals

The army deserves a mention apart. In a country with compulsory military service the army plays an important part in national life. The officers who form the stable basis of the military structure were as much divided in their allegiance as the other citizens, but the majority, and amongst the higher officials the overwhelming majority, was anti-republican and reactionary.

The Generals with a few exceptions were more reactionary than the others. Petain Franchet d'Esperey, Weygand and many others were pro-fascist with strong monarchist leanings. The reserve officers were organised in two different associations, the 'Federation Nationale,' which was ultra-nationalist and reactionary, and the 'Federation Republicaine' which supported the republic. The former had the immense majority of officers on its rolls.

Army affairs do not get generally in papers, but there were continuous complaints in the popular newspapers, and definite instances were cited, that none but reactionary right wing papers were allowed in the regimental reading room. Papers like l'Oeuvre," "le Populaire," or "l'Ordre" could not be had there. Progressive books, even pacifist books, were taboo in the library, and the colonel of the regiment who is the 'de facto' dictator of his little realm, lost no opportunity of reviling what he called the "anti-national and Bolshevik mentality" of the popular press. I could get confirmation of these complaints from friends who had done their military service in all ranks. This state of things was well-known, but even the popular front Government was not able to do anything in the matter.

Definite Breach

After the 1934 February riots, the opposition between the two camps became more open and intense. It was patent to observers, French and Foreign alike, that the gulf between the opposing camps had widened into a definite breach. The reaction had felt that the popular forces were

(Continued On Page 30)

UNCLE SAM'S DILEMMA
(Courtesy: Glasgow "Forward")

Lady Diana Mosley, who with her husband Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of British Fascists, has been interned in England under the Defence Regulations.

The I. C. S.

How It Has Blocked All Reforms—II

By JEHANGIR B. PETIT

IN order to form a correct estimate of the range, scope and final effect of its enormous influence not only on the administration but also on the destinies of the country, it is necessary to bear in mind the all-important fact that the I.C.S. is the real power behind the throne and the "de facto" Government of India, whose word is law with the British Cabinet. It is a truism to say that what the I.C.S. thinks to-day, the Government of India think tomorrow, and the British Government the day after. In a word, the achievements of the Service are written on every page of the history of British India from the time of its establishment down to the present day. So complete is its hold on the entire machine of the administration that also on matters relating to tariffs, exchange, defence and the like, which generally, originate with Whitehall at the dictation of the forces of British imperialism, or under the influence of the banking interests of the city of London or the votes of the manufacturers of Lancashire in the House of Commons or the threats of the retired dug-outs of the Service and other die-hard elements in England, even the Cabinet has to propitiate its good-will and depend upon smiles for the attainment of its aims.

Uncompromising Opposition To Reforms

To take only a few typical instances, let us begin by examining the part played by the Service in connection with the several major Reform-Acts, out of the many introduced from time to time for broadening and democratising the administration, which have since become great land-marks in the history of the country. When this is done, it will become painfully evident that, by its numerous acts of omission and commission during the entire period of its government, the Service has in a variety of ways, purposely and deliberately, either opposed or blocked or emasculated or nullified or ruined everyone of those measures.

It is true that in all cases the reasons have not always been identical. The protection and prolongation of its own vested interest and supremacy, the self-aberration resulting from the "superiority complex"; the conceit and arrogance born of the false prestige of the white skin, the anxiety for the advancement of British commercial and industrial interests at any cost, the constant belief and fear that one concession will lead to a demand for more, the studied contempt for Indian public opinion, and, last though not least, the inability of the people to enforce their will, are some of the most important factors which have combined to generate and influence its attitude and activities in varying degrees of rigour according to the circumstances under which they came into play from time to time. But, the result has invariably been the same; viz., the effacement of the most vital interests of the country And in its pursuit of this end any and all means were employed, regardless of consequences, either to this country or its own or of any consideration of fairness, justice or equity.

Various Acts

"The Government of India Act of 1833" passed in the days of the East India Company was in effect, perhaps, the first serious effort made by the British Cabinet to translate into action the solemn declarations repeatedly made by the Sovereign and Parliament of Great Britain, promising fair treatment and equal opportunities to the people of India. It definitely laid down "that no native

of the said territories (viz., the East India Company) nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, or employment under the said Company." In a way, it sought to associate Indians in the affairs of their own country by increasingly employing them in the higher grades of the different Services. It was the I.C.S. that by its evasions and manipulations completely defeated it in spirit and particularly reduced it to a dead letter.

Indian public opinion or whatever there was of it in existence then, was, however, gradually becoming vocal and continued to gather strength until it was able to compel the attention of the Government to its persistent demand for an effective share in the administration of the country, which ultimately resulted in the passing of the "India Councils Act of 1861." This measure sought to introduce the principle of associating non-officials with the Government in the work of legislation, which till then was vested wholly in the Executive; and led to the gradual establishment of Legislative Councils in all the major Provinces with one-third of the members consisting of non-officials and possessing the right to exercise certain powers within a limited range and under very severe restrictions. Again, the I.C.S. came in the way; and the Act was thoroughly discredited within a few years of its introduction.

Deplorable Activities

Then came the "India Councils Act of 1892," which enlarged the Legislative Councils, increased the non-official element, improved the method of nomination by making appointments on the recommendations of certain statutory public bodies and relaxed to some extent the restrictions imposed by the Act of 1861. The association of non-officials, however, consisted only of nominated members, who were to be in a perpetual minority; and there were many other disabilities. These inherent defects supplied a favourable background for the deplorable activities of the Service in India, which set about defeating its purpose with its characteristic thoroughness. Excepting the appointments resulting from the recommendations of public bodies, the generality of the nominations made by the Government on their own initiative consisted, with rare exceptions, mainly of men, who though otherwise highly estimable, did not command the confidence of the people, were totally incapable of doing any work worth the name and generally vied with each other in saying 'ditto' to the Government on every conceivable occasion. This fact, combined with the ridicule and rebuffs continuously heaped upon non-officials by the high and mighty representatives of the service materially reduced the value of the Legislatures and rendered all genuine and honest opposition therein utterly innocuous and ineffective, with the result that the Executive continued to be as autocratic and supreme as before.

Morley-Minto Reforms

This Act was followed in due course by "The Indian Councils Act of 1909," popularly known as "The Morley-Minto Reforms", which were introduced as a set-off against the intense discontent generated throughout the country by the autocratic and highly unsympathetic Viceroyality of Lord Curzon. Although Lord Morley was frankly against giving self-government to India, he recognised the necessity and wisdom, in the interest of good government itself, of associating Indians more closely in the day-to-day administration of the country, and made a determined and genuine effort in that direction in the Act, and took other bold steps with that end in view.

With the active collaboration of Lord Minto, he introduced for the first time the principle of election in the country; substantially enlarged the Councils; gave them a non-official majority with the nominated members; extended their functions; and conceded to them the privilege of asking questions both original and supplementary, of passing resolutions and of discussing (though not voting upon) the budget before it was passed. It was a great advance over the previous Act, although power still remained with the Executive. He wanted to do a good deal more, but as usual, the Government of India, under the pernicious influence of the Service, barred the way.

Even these reforms—such as they were—the Service did its worst to check, frustrate and undo. The Mahomedan agitation for "Separate Electorates," which was then originated and engineered entirely by it, stood in the path; for the Cabinet refused to support Lord Morely unless he was able to carry the Government of India with him, and the Government of India was adamant on the point. Lord Morley, although he saw through the game, was helpless in the Cabinet before its subterranean influence, and had to select between giving the Reforms with Separate Electorates or wrecking them.

He also wanted permanently to introduce by statute some Indian element in the Executive, both at the Centre and in the Provinces; but the Service would not have it. He then decided to establish a precedent and make a beginning by nominating at least one competent representative Indian in the Executive Council of the Viceroy and of each of the Provinces. But even there, all sorts of frivolous difficulties and impediments were as usual placed in his way by the Service, including the amazing suggestion that it would be impossible to find competent and reliable men for the purpose, and also that an Indian, however eminent, could never keep a secret and would, therefore, invariably betray the Government

So deliberate and persistent was the opposition that the head of one of the most cultured Provinces in the country, when asked to recommend a competent Indian for the purpose, even went to the amazing length of asserting that there was not a single Indian fit for appointment, but finally suggested a cipher when Lord Morley insisted and threatened to make the appointment himself on his own initiative

Absurd Objection

But the point that seems to have most impressed and even frightened the Cabinet, was the dissatisfaction of the Service on the ground that the arrangement would permanently reduce its prize-posts in the Provinces, as though the country existed only for its benefit! This objection, though absurd and untenable on the face of it, was, however, finally met, as all objections from the Service have always been with the supineness characteristic of the British Government on Indian matters, by so increasing the number of the Executive in the Provinces as to enable an Indian to be appointed in each Cabinet without disturbing the then prevalent strength of Service-men therein, which was a wholly unnecessary concession, absolutely wrong in principle, totally unfair to the country and positively inequitable in its incidence.

This is how this "great service", paid and maintained by the taxpayer at such a heavy cost has always served the country "with its wonderful spirit of sacrifice and selflessness" which has been proclaimed in season and out of season from the house-tops by the representatives of the British Government and not seldom re-echoed even by Indian wise-acres, both in England and India...

In spite of all these extravagant concessions, the Act was so worked by the Service that its main essentials soon became inoperative; and the Executive continued to remain as defiant of and as irresponsive to Indian sentiment as ever.

Among the many familiar expedients freely employed on the most flimsy pretexts to encompass this end, the most favourite was not only to burke all attempts at discussion but even to block all sources of information on inconvenient questions by the simple method of disallowing

(Continued on page 29)

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Carpets Mirror Mediæval Art

Persian Motifs Give Place To Indian Designs And Symbols

By Miss ALICE SEQUEIRA

THE earliest notices of the manufacture of carpets come from Central Asia, where babylonian tapestry was famous for its luxurious colours. But such costly and precious fabrics were never intended to be trodden under foot, but rather to be placed on royal beds or at the feet of kings and queens, and to deck the walls of royal apartments. There, where the soft blended colours of the delightfully superb material pleased the eyes, were oriental masterpieces, fit to form a splendid background for the Caliph's brilliant courts, favoured by the great Moghuls. In India and in lands where elephants were used on state occasions, the carpets formed a worthy decoration for the elephants too.

Moghuls Patronize The Art

Under Moghul rule, the art of carpet weaving was introduced into India. Carpet weavers were brought into the country from Bagdad, Shiraz, and Samarkand. Bernier mentions in his history that Aurangzeb gathered together skilled weavers to execute their work under the eyes of those, who supervised and directed them for him. The Moghul nobles became the patrons of all the industrial arts, and carpet weaving was one of them. No cares assailed the workers, because their wages were fixed and assured along with their daily food. Plenty of time was at their disposal for the task they undertook, so every worker tried his best in the hope that the patron might personally commend the finished work, and show his appreciation of it by some privilege of advanced position. Accident, old age and illness were also provided for. Yet with all these advantages, Indian carpets never quite attained the highest level of excellence, for though the Moghul Rulers were known to have patronized the weaving of Indian Carpets, Persian carpets were preferred to the Indian ones Whether the climate affected the wool production, or whether it was too moist one could not say but the fact remains that the best oriental pile carpets were not produced in India but in Persia, at Hirat, Kirman, Khorassan, Ferahan, and Kurdistan. Next to the Persian carpets, ranked those of Turkey in Asia Minor, where at Ushak, near Smyrna, the chief supply was obtained.

Chief Centres In India

The manufacture of woolen pile carpets in India, is now carried on by private enterprise in Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Kashmir, the Punjab and Sindh, Agra, Mirzapur, Jubbulpur, Hyderabad, Warangal, Musalipatam, and on the Malabar coast. Velvet carpets form one of the industries in Benares, and Murshadabad, whilst silk carpets are woven at Tanjore and Salem. These latter are very like those of Persia, Turkey and China, in the quality of the material, only differing in the details of the scheme of decoration. though the Persian influence permeates all of them, and this is characterized by the formal combination of floral and geometrical designs, which may be termed the style of Central Asia.

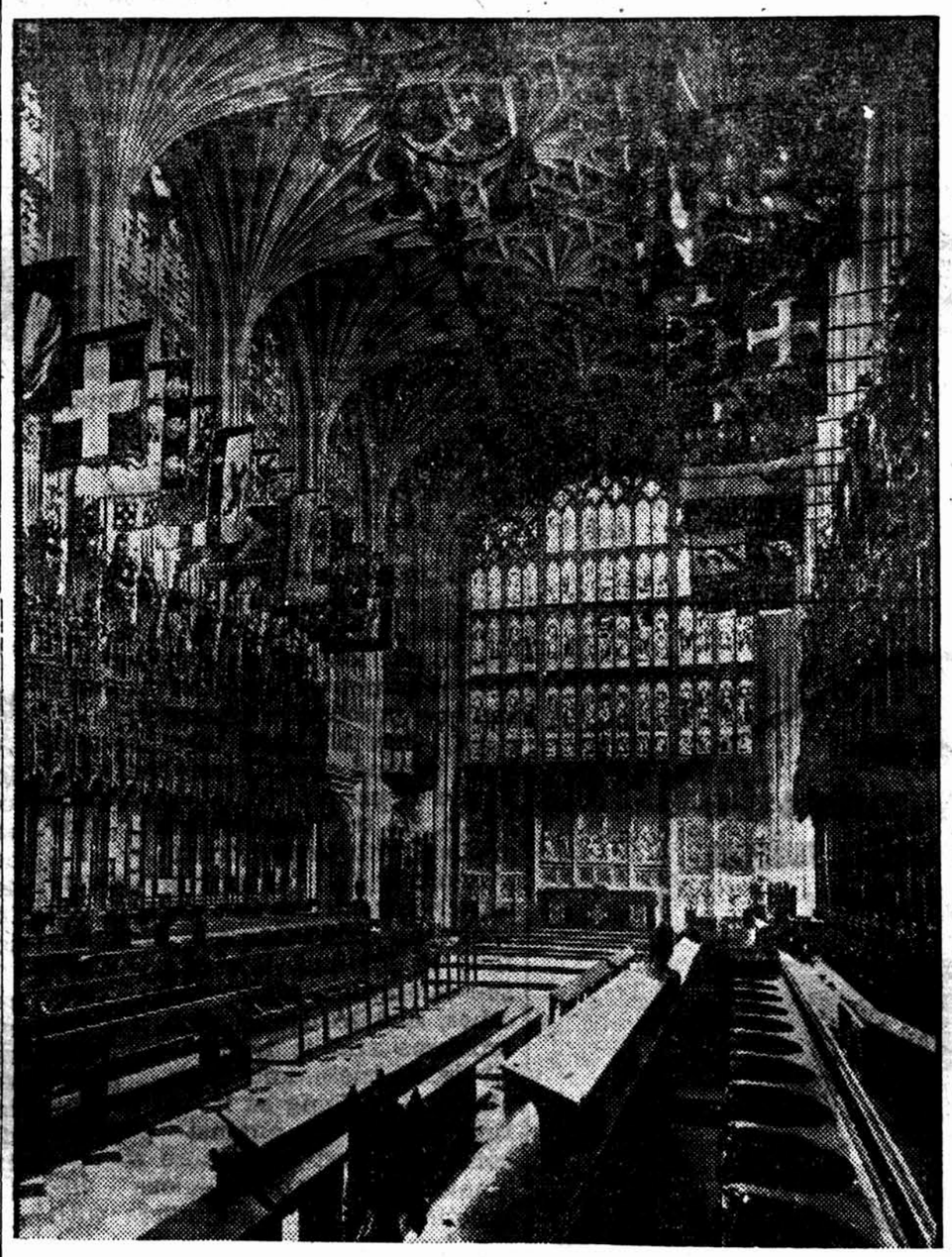
How The Art Deteriorate

Now comes the question whether carpets not produced by private enterprise, but under conditions of forced labour, in the provinces under British rule, and also in main States, are a source of weakness or strength in relation to the art. The expression "forced labour" connotes jail labour. Sir George Birdwood holds this opinion: "Unfortunately, there has been a great falling off in the quality and rt character of Indian carpets since then (1851 the date of the Great Exhibition) partly no doubt, owing to the desire of the English importers to obtain them cheaply and quickly, but chiefly owing to the disastrous competition of the Government jails in India, with the native weavers. The chief blame however for this lamentable deterioration must be attributed to the want of knowledge and appreciation in the general mass of the English purchasers. Few people seem able to realize that, when buying oriental carpets, they are in fact choosing works of art, and not the manufacturer's piece goods produced at competition prices."

On the other hand Mr. Kipling remarked "It has been said that the Punjab jails have injured the indigenous industry of carpet-weaving. It would be more like the truth to assert that they have created such as exists. It was not until the Exhibition of 1862, that the Punjab was known beyond its border for the production of carpets, and then only by the productions of the Lahore Jail executed for a London firm. There exist no specimens to show that the Multan industry, the only indigenous one of the Province, was of either artistic or commercial importance. The success of the Lahore jail led to the introduction of the manufacture in other jails, and it is now taken up by independent persons."

Mr. Mukerjee's view seems to be the correct one. "It is doubtful whether private parties would have the capital or the courage to make copies of old carpets like the one made at Agra Central Prison. If the jails would only confine their operations to copy and preserve the most valuable examples of carpets, and not make tawdry articles for a profitable sale or make things already in the hands of private manufacturers, such as the cotton carpets called durries, prison manufactures would come into no competition with private industries. On the other hand, they would set before the people models of good workmanship." It is true that the first thoughts of the native manufacturer must be about his profits, and if the jails compete with him in the production of similar articles, either they must diminish or the wages of the workers must be reduced. But such consideration are beyond the range of this review; they belong rather to the science of political economy, and they have been cited here as the words of people interested in native industries, who are looking about for means of saving them. In the absence of strong public feeling for the abolition of carpet weaving in the jails, the work will probably continue, and some of this work is very good indeed. The old designs on Persian, Kurdistan and Hirat carpets have been reproduced with varying success. In the Agra

(Continued on Page 28)



St. George's Chapel, London, within the castle grounds at Windsor, is the headquarters of the Order of the Garter, the oldest Order of Chivalry in Europe. This picture shows the chancel of the chapel with the stalls reserved for Knights of the Garter, each surmounted by a banner bearing his arms.

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A Civil Code For India

"Let Us Accept The Democratic Principle Of And Equal Obligations" Equal Rights

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

WHAT exactly is social welfare? The well-being of society, I take it. If so, it includes almost everything one can think of—spiritual, cultural, political, economic, social. It covers thus the entire field of human activity and relationships.

And yet, this wide and all-embracing sense is seldom applied to it, and we use the words in a far more restricted sense. The social worker often enough, considers himself or herself as working in a field which is strictly separated from political action or economic theory. He or she will try to bring relief to suffering humanity, will fight disease and slum conditions, deal with unemployment, prosstitution and the like. He may also seek to bring about some changes in the law in order to remedy present-day injustice. But he will seldom go down to the roots of the problem, for he accepts the general structure of society as it is and seeks only to tone down its glaring injustices.

Patronizing Approach

THE lady who visits the slums occasionally to relieve her conscience by the performance of good and charitable deeds is a type we need not consider. The less we have of this patronising and condescending approach to the problem the better.

But there are large numbers of earnest men and women who devote themselves to the service of their fellow creatures in the somewhat narrow way conceived above. They do good work, and to whatever extent they may benefit others, they certainly benefit themselves by the discipline and training that this service gives them.

Good Work Wasted

Yet, it seems to me, that all this good work is largely wasted, because it deals with the surface of the problem only. Social evils have a history and a background, roots in our past, and intimate connections with the economic structure under which we live. Many of them are indeed the direct products of that economic system, just as many others are due to religious superstition and harmful custom. Any scientific consideration of the problem of social welfare must therefore inevitably go down to these roots and seek out the cause. It must have the courage to look deep down into the well of truth and to proclaim fearlessly what it finds there. If it avoids politics and economics, and all that goes by the name of religion, for fear of treading on dangerous ground, then it moves on the surface only and can neither command much respect, nor achieve results.

Economic And Religious Vested Interests

For nearly two years now I have been associated with the National Planning Committee, and the conviction has grown upon me that it is not possible to solve any major problem separately by itself; they all hang together and they depend greatly on the economic structure. To social problems. in the limited sense, this applies with equal force.

Recently the Planning Committee considered the report of their sub-committee on Woman's Role in Planned Economy. This sub-committee, more than any other, had to deal with social problems and it tackled them in all earnestness and with great ability. In doing so it was all the time coming up against political conditions and even more so economic aspects and religious injunctions, or just prejudices with the force of custom.

It is not easy to say which is more difficult to deal with—economic vested interests or religious vested interests. Both these series of vested interests want to maintain the 'status quo' and are opponents of change. The path of the real reformer is thus a difficult one.

Strike At The Root

Before we seek any particular reform, we must be clear what our general objective is and what kind of society we are aiming at. It is obvious that if we have a social structure which assures work and security to all adults, proper education for the young, a widespread distribution of the necessities and amenities of life, and a measure of individual freedom for self-development, this in itself will solve many of our social problems. Crime will decrease rapidly and the criminal type will become an extreme rarity, prostitution will be infinitely less and there will be far better adjustments of human relations. If this background and basis are not provided, then the root of evil remain.

The problem therefore has to be attacked on all fronts and possibly the greatest difficulty will be along the so-called religious front. Religion as such need not be touched, but there are so many rules and regulations which are presumed to have religious sanctions that any attempt to vary them is likely to meet with the solid and passionate opposition of the votaries of organised religion. Inheritance, marriage, divorce are all supposed to be parts of the personal law of various communities and this personal law is supposed to be part of religion.

It is obvious that no change can be imposed from the top unless will thus become the duty of the Government of the day to try to educate public opinion so as to make it accept the changes proposed. It should be clearly laid down, in order to avoid suspicion, that any change of this type will only apply to a community when that community itself accepts it. This will give rise to difficulties and a lack of uniformity but any other course will lead to greater difficulty and ill-will, and laws passed may become dead letters so far as their application is concerned.

It seems to me that a uniform Civil Code for the whole of India is essential. Yet I realise that this cannot be imposed on unwilling people. It should therefore be made optional to begin with, and individuals and groups may voluntarily accept it and come within its scope. The State should meanwhile carry on propaganda in its favour.

Marriage Reforms

One urgent need is the extension of the Civil Marriage Act to cover marriages between any two persons, to whatever religion they may belong, without any denunciation of religion, as at present. This will of necessity be optional.

Another desirable step is to have records kept of all marriages. This will be useful in many ways and it will gradually make people think in terms of civil marriages. The sacramental forms of marriage should certainly continue for all who want them, but it will be desirable later to have a civil registration also which the State will recognise.

Divorce laws, especially for the Hindus, are a crying need, and so indeed are so many other changes. We want changes which apply to both men and women, we want changes also especially applicable to women, who have suffered for ages past under a double burden. Let us accept the democratic principle of equal rights and equal obligations as between man and man, and man and woman, and frame our laws and social structure accordingly.

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In The Footsteps Of Florence Nightingale

Work Of The Royal College Of Nursing

WARTIME PROBLEMS AND HOW THEY ARE FACED

In peace-time, London was a meeting place for nurses from all over the world. Students of nursing from many countries were glad of the opportunities offered by the Royal College of Nursing to visit Britain, work in British hospitals and study British methods. The knowledge they gained was of service to humanity.

By GORDON COOPER

THE history of the British Royal College of Nursing is the history of modern nursing. Conceived in one world war, the College finds itself, barely a quarter of a century later, immersed in the problems of another.

Britain is greatly privileged in that she can claim the world's greatest nurse for her own—Florence Nightingale—and the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas's Hospital in London, "that great mother-house of training schools" as it has been called, is the Mecca of all nurses, whatever their race, creed or colour.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that London should have been chosen by the nurses of the world for their international memorial to her name. There, under the aegis of one of the women's college of London University and of the Royal College of Nursing, eminent nurses from all countries spend a year of specialised study.

No Barriers

There are no barriers. The students live together and pursue their chosen studies in an atmosphere of mutual respect and kindliness, going back to their own lands the richer for their contact with so many varied and different cultures and viewpoints.

The Royal College of Nursing, while collaborating in this widespread memorial, nevertheless makes international contacts which are even wider. Its doors are ever open to nurses from other countries; all are welcomed, and every year, in peace-time, some hundred foreign nurses remain for specialised experience arranged by the College in British hospitals.

In war, these fruitful contacts must, unfortunately, cease; instead there are refugee nurses, fleeing from oppression and looking to Britain for sanctuary and a livelihood. But if peace were to come again none of them would lack friends in any country of the world, for the influence of British nursing is world-wide.

Encouraged To Travel

Nurses are encouraged to travel—to the United States, the British Dominions, and in peace-time, to the Continent. Wherever good nursing is practised, the Royal College sends its nurses, offering scholarships so that they widen their outlook, and having learnt new things, return to Britain to teach.

No one is ever turned away from British hospitals for lack of means, and the Queen's nurses, who care for the poor in their own homes, make over a million visits a year. Naturally nurses do not grow rich, but British nurses are comparatively well-paid, and in nearly every case their service is pensioned. Thus they can give of their best without being haunted by fear as to their future.

Today the Royal College of Nursing pursues a three-fold aim for the humanity as laid down by Florence Nightingale. In the cause of preventive medicine it has organised post-graduate courses all over the country where nurses can learn of the latest treatments and thus keep up-to-date. It trains the sister-tutor to teach the young nurse the art of caring for the sick in hospital.

Health Visitors Trained

Again, in the same cause, it trains the health visitor in her task of maintaining health among mothers and babies, infants and school children, the physically fit and even the physically handicapped. It trains the supervisor of midwives in town and country districts; the industrial nurse who looks after the nurses in factories and business houses.

To mitigate the sufferings of combatants and non-combatants in war it trains nurses in first-aid and civil defence; it collaborates with the Red Cross, and maintains registers of nurses to treat casualties in the event of air raids.

The war has brought many changes to the nursing profession in Britain. Nurses have been called up for the armed forces; there has been the evacuation of women and children from danger zones to safety areas; there has been drastic re-allocation of hospital beds.

Some nurses have to stand by to train civilians in first-aid and rescue work; others can hardly cope with the work in those areas which have greatly increased populations. It is a difficult period of re-adjustment.

The Royal College of Nursing, with its membership of just under 30,000 trained nurses, its 109 branches, and its area organisers, is in close touch with these problems. It has to smooth out dif-

(Continued on Page 28)

A statue of Florence Nightingale, first woman in the world to make nursing a profession and whose untiring work among men of the British Army in the Crimea set Standards of military nursing for the whole world.

Nurses from home and abroad pass through the British Royal College of Nursing, spending perhaps a year of specialised training arranged by the College in British hospitals. In this photograph nurses are seen learning the intricate art of changing bed linen without unduly disturbing the patient, and bandaging limbs.

A portion of the women's ward in a War Emergency Hospital, formerly a Conservative College for the training of party members in lecturing and public speaking, ets. Since the war, this beautifully appointed mansion has been transformed into a fully equipped hospital.

OUR SHORT STORY

By BARBARA ANN BENEDIET

First Class Romance

THE very day that the ship left New York Stanley bribed a steward and was admitted to the first class compartment. It was the dinner hour and he went straight to the dining salon. Eagerly he searched the great room, but the person he was looking for was not there. He waited as long as he dared and then, fearful of attracting attention, he went back up the stairs and into the main lounge. As he entered, his heart leaped. The girl was sitting at one of the tables looking through a magazine. Unexpectedly she lifted her head and met his gaze squarely.

She had clear hazel eyes and chestnut hair and perfectly even white teeth. He had noticed her when they were boarding the boat. She was smartly dressed and had expensive luggage. It was not hard to guess that she was travelling first class. He was, of course, disappointed, yet he could not put her from his mind, and he determined to somehow make her acquaintance.

Standing now in the doorway of the lounge he felt foolish. How did one make the acquaintance of a fellow passenger on shipboard? A formal introduction was, of course, out of the question. He knew absolutely no one on board. Then he squared his shoulders and started across the lounge. It was, he decided, no good hesitating, when he yearned so much to hear the sound of her voice.

Watching him, the girl's heart stopped, then beat rapidly. He was coming across to speak to her. What would she say and do? She remembered seeing him before boarding the boat. There was a dignity and assurance about him. She knew he would be travelling first class. This was disappointing, but perhaps she could bribe a steward to let her into the first class section. Possibly she could make his acquaintance.

He was standing in front of her. "I beg your pardon. I saw you sitting here alone. . . . I mean, I know it isn't proper. . . . What I'd like to say is, I wonder if you'd care to dance, I mean."

"I'd love to," said the girl.

Stanley stared at her a moment, surprised by her acceptance. Then a warm glow permeated his blood. He grinned. "Gosh!" he said.

They danced, then danced again and then a third time. Then they strolled out on deck. She told him her name was Isobel Burdon. He told her he liked her name and that his name was Stan Weston. He said he hoped that he'd see more of her during the voyage, and she said she hoped so too. He was deliriously happy, and it was only when they parted at the head of the main salon stairs that he came back to earth. After all, she was first class and he was third, and that was a barrier that is often difficult to surmount even for an American.

Thinking about it later he forced himself to the conclusion that it would be foolhardy to fall in love with her. After they reached Liverpool he'd probably never see her again. But until Liverpool there was certainly no harm in promoting himself as best he could.

"If he only weren't first class", Isobel, told herself as she lay in her third class bed thinking of the evening. "I mustn't allow myself to become interested. It will make things too difficult when we reach Liverpool. Still, I can be nice to him until then."

Stanley bribed the steward every day, and every day he met her in the main lounge. At first he made excuses for not seeing her at dinner. He had a headache. He was doing some work he'd brought along. He had had a snack in his room. She only smiled and accepted his explanations without comment.

"It's a lucky thing for me", she thought, "that he can't get to meals. I hope he never finds out the truth."

As the boat neared Liverpool both became increasingly sober and thoughtful. Their fun was drawing near to an end. They realized with a pang that it would soon be over.

On the last day out the steward refused to be bribed. Stan offered to double the sum, but the man was adamant. It was too risky, he said, when they were so close to port. He would not yield.

Stan was frantic. He simply had to see her again. He had to. But how? There must be a way. He'd make a way. He sat down in the little writing room near the entrance to the third class compartment and gave himself over to thought. Suddenly his consciousness was penetrated by a gasp. He looked up, and there she sat directly across the room from him.

He rose, smiling, and crossed to her. "Imagine meeting you here!" he exclaimed. "I came down to visit an old school chum and now the steward refuses to let me return."

"Of all the queer coincidences! I'm having the same experience."

They sat facing each other, trying to make conversation. The steward entered and they both ignored him, fearing he would give them away. He stopped and looked at them both. He beamed.

"It has been arranged," he said.

"What has been arranged!" demanded Stan coldly.

"The first class permit. You are both free to go."

"Well, thank goodness for that," declared Isobel. She rose and went hurriedly through the door. Stan followed her. Once out of ear-shot of the steward, they slowed their paces, became more at ease and relaxed.

"Gracious! said Isobel. "Imagine having to spend the rest of the voyage in third class!"

"Imagine!" said Stan.

They went out on deck and stood at the railing. Ahead was land. England! The end of the voyage. Neither spoke. Each was thinking how dreadful it was going to be when the boat had finally docked. They would probably never see each other again.

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Stanley stared at her a moment, surprised by her acceptance of his invitation to dance.

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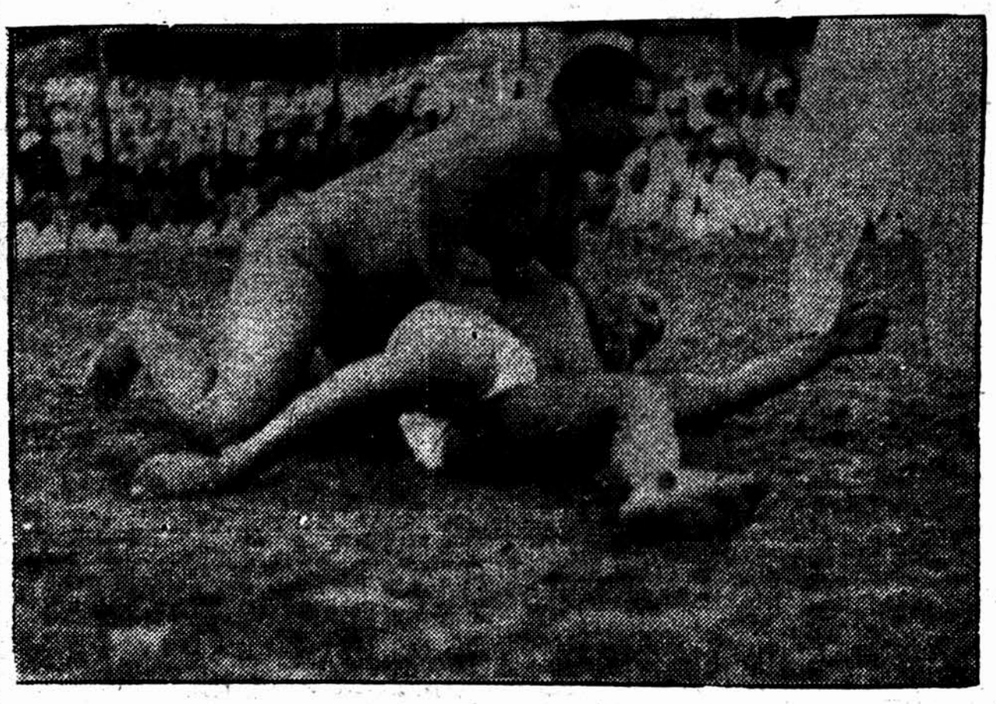


Hamida, wrestler of All-India fame and disciple of Gama, securing a victory in two minutes over Kirbal Singh of Kasur in a wrestling bout held at Delhi on the 21st Sept. in aid of the Delhi War Fund.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"THE RECRUIT"

"THE RECRUIT". By Mr. P. R. Kaikini, New Book Company. Price Re. 1/- net.

Mr. Kaikini is a writer of great promise. His former books "This Civilization" and "Shanghai" sufficiently showed this. The booklet under review is a book of small poems. This book does not show a clear advance on his former works.

The first poem "Recruit" shows the gusts of flaming youth Throughout, the poet has been able to put into the front this forcible youthful ideology. Mr. Kaikini never misses the opportunity of chastising people severely. One can mark this at several points in his poems. Mr. Kaikini is very fond of writing about day dreams and reveries of love about imaginery woman characters. In fact as many as ten poems relate to love. But in this, too, he rises to heights and does not merely confine his thoughts to sensuous passion. He holds an optimistic view of love but here, too, he is not too optimistic, for he says:—

"We shall breed perchance
a child of light
Or just a moment's memory,"

This whole poem of "Ecstacy" shows a clear understanding of the true conception of love. He says:—

You are the oil
I am the wick
We are the flame.

In "Lines on Kamala Nehru" Mr. Kaikini puts Kamala Nehru in imaginary surroundings and there is no reference to her life on earth or to what she did for her people. She is spoken of as a "fairy queen of that far off luminous clime" which does not bring out any clear meaning. Further he says, "In your destined land of bliss our eternity is but a moment of time." What is that destined land of bliss? And is her destined land of bliss different from that of others? And what is "the unknown land of eternal twilight?" And in a poem written on so self-sacrificing a flower of Indian womanhood as Kamala Nehru nothing has been said about her personal self or her work in India. The poet flies at a tangent and misses the right mark. This vagueness about life itself and the hankering after fanciful imagery is not a characteristic of modern English poetry. Modern poetry demands truth howsoever roughly or rustically expressed. Mr. Kaikini knows this well and at some other point he says:—

"The babies of to-day
Have death writ large
On their tender innocent
faces
Their soft hands
Doom stained
And eyes
Terrible, booming bombs!"

On the whole "The Recruit" is certainly a noteworthy collection of English poems.

R. J. V.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE" By Dr. Balkrishna Madan Ph. D. Oxford University Press, Price Rs. 7.

Indian opposition to tariff preferences to Empire trade has very often not been properly appreciated and has been set down to uninformed sentiment and blind prejudice. It is forgotten that immediate advantage of tariff preference may be offset by disadvantages when the long-term view is taken and tariff policy is considered not in a narrow setting but comprehensively in relation to various factors of national importance. To place tariff policy in a proper perspective and arrive at correct conclusions with regard to it, it is, therefore, essential that the problem should be looked at from different angles and its solution should be guided by a detailed study of all relevant facts and forces at work. Dr. Balkrishna Madan's book on India and Imperial Preference is calculated to render excellent help to the student of this complicated but vital subject in threading through its pages and reaching sound conclusions. He has subjected trade preferences granted by and to India to a detailed and careful analysis which has been carried out in the wider setting of world and Empire trade. His method of study is thoroughly scientific and objective and his conclusions are freely and impartially stated.

The book begins with a brief introduction which traces the evolution of Imperial preference. The two chapters that follow indicate the trades of world and Empire trade and also those of India's export trade in relation to European commercial policy. Then we have an analysis of Indian exports enjoying preference. In this connection the results of the Ottawa agreement are examined and the conclusion arrived at is that through the greater part of its operation, the real net addition to trade caused by the Ottawa preferences was of modest magnitude, it being contended that the agreement between the United Kingdom and India served, as it had been designed to serve, as a measure of insurance against potential losses in the Empire markets. The chapters on effects of preferences on import trade and Imperial industrial co-operation are interesting. Dr. Madan makes an important point when he demonstrates how the interests of Great Britain and India are bound to clash in an effort to set up so-called co-operation in the manufacture of specialised products allocated to the two countries.. The desire of the British manufacturer to arrest the decline of his export trade by the erection of a monopolistic position, is not compatible with the natural eagerness of the Indian industrialist to extend and diversify the range of his output and to venture his capital and enterprise into new profitable channels. With regard to the differential protective duties on cotton and steel, the author's general conclusion is that there is "limited scope for any practical scheme of industrial co-operation by portitioning the Indian market between an organisation of British interests and the Indian industry."

Special attention must be drawn to the conclusion which the author's painstaking survey of India's commercial development has led him to draw regarding the correct relation between the nation's commercial and industrial policy. He emphasises the view that policies relating to the progress of trade, agriculture and industry should be fitted into one another as parts of a well-proportioned whole and that the interests of agriculture and industry are not mutually incompatible. "They are", says the author, "complementary and ultimately identical." He wants for India the development of a duly balanced economy. He observes that the present attitude of the State to the development of industries, particularly large-scale ones, is passive and pleads for a more vigorous policy in this respect, as more consonant with the modern view of what it ought to be in a backward country. He attaches as much importance to internal economic planning as to the planned development of external economic relations. The last chapter of the book on Future Outlook is full of useful concrete suggestions as to trade agreements between India and other countries, and contains a review of different systems in that behalf. The new trade agreement between England and India which replaced the Ottawa agreement has been briefly examined in a postscript.

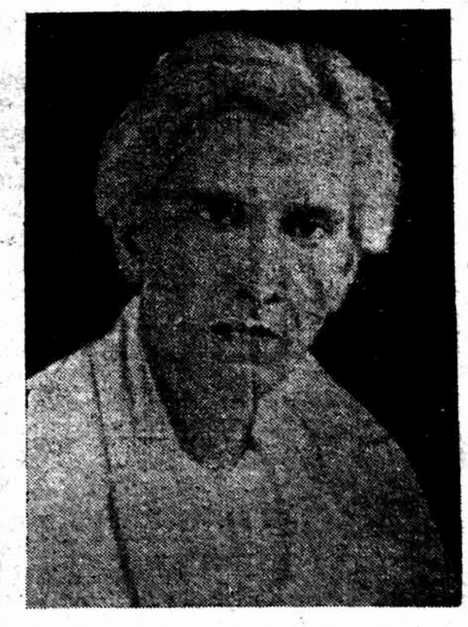
One cannot lay down Dr. Madan's book without feeling that it constitutes a substantial contribution to the study of the problef of Idia's commercial policy. Dr. Manohar Lal quite rightly says in his foreword to the book that it will take a high place in the growing volume of valuable studies in Indian Economics. As he observes, the work will "furnish an example of care in thought and analysis, as of the proper method of condensation of materials to the serious Indian students of our economic life."

V. G. K.

SARAT BABU'S BEST NOVEL IN MARATHI

BHARATI. By Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya, translated in Marathi by P. B. Kulkarni and published by R. D. Desai, 6 Kelewadi, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-8.

Sarat Chandra Chatterji was a Bengali novelist and story-writer who did not get a Nobel prize for himself but his writing had such a charm that it fascinated a Nobel Prize winner himself, viz., Rabindranath Tagore. Sarat Babu's 'Pather Davi' treats of an armed revolt on a national scale and naturally enough it was proscribed by the Bengal Government. During the working of provincial autonomy in Bengal,



The late Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterji.

the ban on it was lifted and Mr. P. B. Kulkarni has now translated it into Marathi under the name, 'Bharati,' with great credit as a translator.

Those who have been accustomed to read love stories and the imaginary dreamland that novelists inseparably associate with it will find in this novel, a new departure. One is forced to follow the movements of Dr. Sayasachi and his wife Sumitra from Calcutta to Rangoon and thence to Singapore to unravel the threads of an imaginary conspiracy. The book, thus, presents an altogether new viewpoint in India's struggle for freedom. It is worth the perusal of every young man.

T. V. P.

INDIA'S CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANS

INDIA'S CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANS. By Cyril Modak (Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Lucknow, Pp. 194).

"India's Challenge to Christians" is a bold, well-written book. It reveals the truth about the teaching of Jesus Christ and removes the thick veil of misinterpretation and misrepresentation woven around it by interested parties. To most Christians in India, the book will afford shocking surprises. To others, it will reveal the true meaning and message of Christianity wading through international affairs, the author brings us right into the present world crisis, exposing the calousness with which the imperialist greed is perpetuated.

It is a book which should prove revealing and interesting not only to Indian Christians. but to others also.

VIOLET ALWA.

THE ARYAN PATH

That in spite of the talk of conflict of creeds and cultures in India, the undeniable reality is their mutual contact and collaboration, is emphasized by Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri in an article contributed by him to the October issue of the "Aryan Path" (Bombay). What one sees to-day in India is, according to him, "a blended culture expressing itself through a Hindu, a Parsi, a Muslim or a Christian technique." India has stamped herself indelibly on all the cultures that have flowed into her.

"All the religions and cultures in India, says Mr. Sastri, "show certain features indicating their Indianness. We find in them all a quivering sense of the sacredness of life, a concept of universality in diversity, a high ethic a preference of defensiveness to aggression, a fine mystical feeling and a deep sense of the divine."

Other articles of interest in the journal are "Light in Islamic Mysticism", by Dr. Margaret Smith; and "The Influence of Touch," by Mr. R. B. Pingley. Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri's address on on "The Ethical Discourses of Bhishma" at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and Madame Sophia Wadia's address on "The Duty of the Citizen to the State", at the Mysore University, are reproduced in this issue and both will repay perusal. The book reviews and editorial "Ends and Sayings", are, as usual highly interesting and informative.

A WEEK OF WAR

Stalin. The Sphinx

By

N. G. JOG

The new phase of war, which can be said to have begun with the implied confession of the Nazi failure to invade (let alone defeat) Britain, may be compared to a time-bomb whose explosion hour nobody knows.

Not even Hitler perhaps, though it is obviously risky to prophesy anything about an unpredictable personality like his.

It is palpably evident, of course, that Hitler's calendar has all gone wrong. Long before this he ought to have finished with Britain and set the Nazi seal on the future destinies of Europe. Instead, his hordes are merely marking time on the channel ports while the German people are facing the privations and cold of another dread winter!

Revision Of Time-table

The Brenner meeting with his fellow-dictator, the Tri-partite Pact with Japan (those who have read "Mein Kampf" know his contempt for the Japanese along with all other coloured people), the virtual occupation of Rumania by the Panzer Korps,—all provide unmistakable evidence of the straits to which the Fuehrer is reduced at present.

He is obviously and anxiously busy revising his time-table, though all indications point out to the fact that he is not finding it an easy job. Slowly, imperceptibly but surely, he seems to be losing his initiative, his grip on the march of events. And I at any rate would not wonder if he decides to resign himself to another winter stalemate.

It may help him to reorient his strategy and to recuperate the striking power of the Luftwaffe. Nor is there any great danger in another spell of enforced rest, for he knows that his enemies are yet strictly on the defensive and that it will be a long time before they wrest the initiative from him.

I repeat that one must be very guarded in accepting such an assumption. It may turn out to have been too facile, as many other assumptions have proved to be during the last thirteen months. Besides, it should be noted that within three weeks of the last Brenner meeting of Hitler and Mussolini on March 18, the Fuehrer gave the word for the attack on Denmark and Norway, whose consequences we all know. It may be very likely that some similar plan might have been chalked out between the two dictators, which may unravel itself in the very near future.

Tactical Threat

What is that plan likely to be?

To begin with, the invasion of Britain may well be written off now. This does not mean that the threat will not be there. It will certainly remain until the last gun is fired in the present war. It has an immense tactical value for Hitler. As long as the danger of invasion lasts, the flower of the British Army, Navy and the R. A. F. will remain immobilised in and around Britain. Nor can Britain relax in the littlest degree her precautions and preparations to defend the heart of the Commonwealth.

Such a development naturally suits Hitler's book. For this in effect means that he may attempt to force the decision elsewhere without fearing the opposition of the most seasoned of Britain's fighting forces. It is, indeed, a strategic gain of the first order, whose significance will become apparent when real fighting comes off either in the Middle or Far East. Japan also will profit by the present situation as the major part of the Royal Navy will have to remain confined in English waters.

Viewed in this light, one almost feels that it would have been actually far better for Britain if Hitler had done up with his invasion stunt once for all. Now the soldiers, sailors and airmen will have to remain always on the 'qui vive' through the long hours of winter without ever meeting their foe face to face. The situation, indeed, reminds one of the huge French armies garrisoning the Maginot Line last year, though, of course, there is all the difference in the world between the two armies as far as morale—the will to conquer—is concerned.

Graziani's Position

We must, therefore, look out for probable developments elsewhere. The most likely field is, of course, the Middle East, where the armies of General Wavell and Marshal Graziani are facing each other for months now. The former, for reasons discussed in a former article, is strictly on the defensive and will remain so for a pretty long time to come. The latter, after making a tentative advance through the Lybian desert, has halted his troops at Sidi Barrani and is probably waiting for further orders from the Duce and, possibly, further reinforcements from the Fuehrer via Gibraltar.

The rumour that the German Field Marshal von Keitel may succeed the Victor of Abyssinia may be dismissed out of hand. Mussolini will not stand such affront to his "amour propre" even from his senior partner. It is quite on the cards, however, that Graziani is expecting active help in tanks and aeroplanes, if not men, from the Nazis before launching a decisive offensive. The exaggerated reports of British forces assembled in the Middle East which lately emanated from Italian sources lend colour to this view.

The ability of the Nazis to support the Fascists in Africa depends, however, upon the attitude of Spain. They are not fools to rush their regiments to the hot and inhospitable shores of Africa without having a safe line of communication. That line obviously lies athwart the Iberian Peninsula and having no navy of their own to transport troops and supplies, the Nazis are for the last few months assiduously wooing, cajoling and alternately threatening the Falangist rulers of Spain to throw in their lot with the Nazis.

Franco v. Saner

General Franco, however, seems to have proved a hard nut to crack. Non-belligerency *vis-a-vis* Britain is the farthest he is prepared to go and the spectacle of the failure of the contemplated invasion of Britain is apparently having a more potent influence upon him than all the blandishments offered by the two Dictators.

The visit of Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, to Spain closely following the return of Senor Suner from his sojourn in Berlin and Rome is of ominous significance in this connection. Himmler is accompanied by the Italian General de Bono and it is feared that their presence in Madrid does not forebode well for the Cavdillo.

General Franco, though the titular head of the Government as also of the party, is beset by a number of clashing ideologies as well as personalities. His rise to power was influenced by a number of factors and though the Falange is the only officially recognized party in Spain, there are many other powerful groups like the Church which can make it hot for him. Besides civil war-torn Spain is in no mood to enter into another sanguinary strife.

The cautious and non-commital policy followed by Gen. Franco is naturally not to the liking of the Nazis and influences appear to be at work to substitute Franco by Suner, who is more compliant towards Berlin. One is reminded in this connection of the situation in Rumania on the eve of the abdication of King Carol and the present visit of Himmler may well prove a prelude to the overthrowing of Franco—and the assault on Gibraltar.

Berlin To Baghdad

The Nazification of Rumania and the consequent foothold gained by the Nazis on the Black Sea is of too paramount importance to be missed by any political observer. It provides a danger-signal to Turkey, a threat to Russia and a resuscitation of the old Berlin-Baghdad ambition of the Kaiser.

Britain is, of course, vitally interested in the denouement for apart from her pact with Turkey and guarantee to Greece, she cannot contemplate any extension of German influence in the Near East. The integrity of Iraq and the safety of the Mosul oil-fields are of the highest importance to British interests and there will be considerable anxiety about the developments there.

It is not altogether impossible that the Dictators may have decided to launch a double offensive: Mussolini in the Middle East and Hitler in the Near East, thus sweeping off Britain with parallel strokes. It is no doubt a grandiose scheme but Hitler has pulled off too many grandiose schemes in the past to discount this one.

Turkey is naturally not in a position to withstand the Nazi might for long and it is problematic how much help Britain will be able to spare for her, having already two fronts to defend. Everything thus depends upon the attitude of the Soviet, which remains as Sphinx-like as ever!

It is inconceivable that Stalin can contemplate with equanimity Hitler straddling over the Black Sea. The danger to Russia is too patent to be pointed out. But too many inconceivable things have happened during the last year and half for one to be surprised by one more coming to pass.

Not only that but there have been for long persistent rumours that there is a secret understanding between Hitler and Stalin to carve out the Near East on the lines of Poland. If there is any truth in this ..... well ..... you never can tell!

Nippon's Soft Pedal

After having blundered into the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy, Japan has begun to explain it off even before the ink was dry. It is said to be strictly defensive in its spirit and preventive in its scope and not aimed at any particular country. We are asked to believe that it was not intended to despoil anybody or grab anything.

This belated enlightenment is all to the good as far as it goes, but the world will refuse to be bamboozled by it. On the other hand, those frantic attempts to wriggle out of an inconvenient situation appear grotesque—and sinister. The fact is that Japan has chewed more than she can gulp and the decisive reactions caused by the Pact in the United States appear to have already given her the cold feet.

The opening of the Burma Road is an indication that Britain has finished with her appeasement policy and that she means business. This step has also greatly heartened China and a new alignment of the three democracies now faces the Pact of the three Dictatorships.

Here again, however, the voice of the Soviet carries considerable weight and her ways are inscrutable in the East as well as in the West. Japan has begun very ostentatiously to fawn upon her traditional foe and to angle for a non-aggression pact on the lines of the German-Soviet Pact of August, 1939. It is inconceivable that Stalin will betray China and give a 'carte blanche' to her enemy—but again, you never can tell!

So it all boils down to this: To a considerable extent the developments of the war both in the Near and Far East depend upon Stalin, the Sphinx. He has in his power to put an immediate end to the ambitions of Germany in the Near East and those of Japan in the Far East. On the other hand he can give a loose rein to his erstwhile enemies and derive what profit he can.

If he does the former, another winter stalemate in the European War seems very likely. If he is inclined towards the latter course, we will soon see the holocaust spreading from one end of the world to another.

SLIGHT RISE IN TAGORE'S TEMPERATURE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The Poet had a slight rise in temperature and consequent increase in rest'essness during the day. Other conditions remain the same, according to a bulletin issued by the attending physicians at 8-30 p. m.—A. P.

MRS. NOBLE THANKS FOR SYMPATHY OF CRICKET BOARD

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Hon Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has received a letter from Mrs. Noble, wife of the late M. A. Noble the Australian Test Captain, conveying to the Board of Control for Cricket in India her sincere thanks for the sympathy extended to her and the members of her family in the loss of her husband.—A. P.

A London S. O. S. To Wardha

SYLVIA PANKHURST APPEALS TO MAHATMA TO STAY HIS HAND AND JOIN SIDE OF FREEDOM IN PRESENT STRUGGLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, October 12.

APROPOS OF THE REPORT FROM WARDHA THAT GANDHIJI HAS RECOMMENDED TO THE CONGRESS TO DECIDE ON STRUGGLE, SYLVIA PANKHURST HAS ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING URGENT APPEAL TO GANDHIJI:—

"PROPHET, OPEN NOW YOUR EYES AND SEE ALL YOU HAVE STRIVEN FOR IS IN JEOPARDY DURING THESE GREAT SOLEMN DAYS, WHEN AUTOCRACY FIGHTS DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM. THE FUTURE OF INDIA, HER GREATER HAPPINESS AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF HER MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED IN THIS HUGE STRUGGLE. YOU MUST CHOOSE THE SIDE OF FREEDOM, OR YOU MUST FAIL TO ACHIEVE THE MISSION OF YOUR LIFE".

PACIFIST WHO FOUGHT WAR

After the "Call to Arms" from that great intellectual pacifist and philosopher, C. E. M. Joad, comes the appeal to Mahatma Gandhi from a great woman pacifist, Sylvia Pankhurst, the Veteran of a many an anti-war front.

Sylvia Pankhurst is the Secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union. She organised the Workers' Dreadnaught in 1914 and was a staunch pacifist. She refused to barter her conviction in exchange for freedom and was imprisoned on several occasions for anti-war propaganda. In jail she went on hunger-strike on many occasions and had to be forcibly fed. When she was fined for anti-war speeches, British miners paid up the fines. So great were the respect and popularity her sincerity had earned for her.

Sylvia Pankhurst was a staunch advocate of adult franchise and she ardently championed all progressive causes. She was among the very few in Britain who supported the Russian Revolution. She is a staunch anti-Fascist.

Apart from her Social and Political Union, she evinced great interest in education and in co-operative work. She has written many books on varied subjects and is a reputed writer.

Tagore's Health Causes Some Anxiety

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The latest information from the Poet Tagore's residence shows that his condition is causing some anxiety.

The doctors in attendance examined him again at 8/30 p.m. after which the following bulletin was issued:

"The Poet had rather a bad day The temperature has been higher and he is dull. He is taking definitely less nourishment. The condition is causing some anxiety".—A. P.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 12.

The Frontier Government propose to train a certain number of police officers in the use of tear-smoke, in dispersing and controlling mobs or dacoits.

Accordingly a batch of officers have left for Phillaur. Punjab. for training.

They are expec ed to return after a fortnight.—A. P.

WARDHA DECIDES NEXT STEP

Restricted Struggle By Chosen Few

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 12.

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAS PRACTICALLY APPROVED OF GANDHIJI'S PLAN OF SATYAGRAHA.

AT HIS REQUEST, HOWEVER, MOULANA AZAD AND PANDIT NEHRU WILL MEET HIM AT 6-30 A.M. TO-MORROW.

IN THE AFTERNOON, THE MEETING TERMINATES AFTER FORMAL APPROVAL OF MAHATMAJI'S PLAN OF ACTION IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM, NAMELY, RESTRICTED AND INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA BY GANDHIJI'S CHOSEN FEW, THE "UNITED PRESS" LEARNS.

Mahatma's Method

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 12.

The Congress Working Committee had another five hours general discussion on the political situation and "the next step". Mahatma Gandhi was present throughout and is attending the meeting again at 2 p.m. to-morrow when it is expected that some finality about these discussions will be reached.

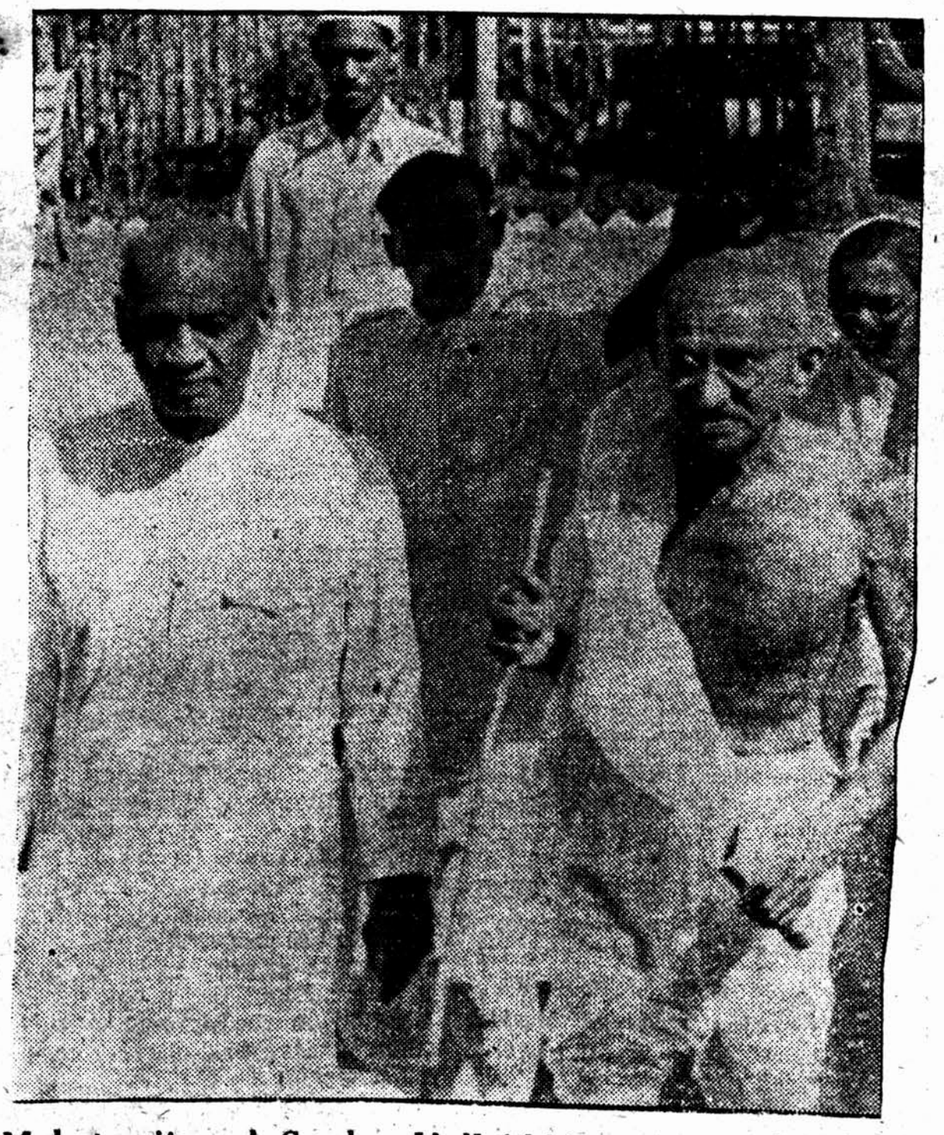
More members participated in the discussion to-day and indicated what in their opinion was necessary to be done immediately to meet the situation arising from the breakdown of the negotiations between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.

While Mahatma Gandhi has not yet disclosed what his plans with regard to the new struggle are, Congress leaders who are in close contact with him believe that, once again, he may write to the Viceroy communicating to him the decision of the Congress Working Committee and its plan of action as he did before he started the Dandi March in 1930 and individual civil disobedience in 1932 after the Poona Conference.

In that communication, it is pointed out, he will tell the Viceroy that the Congress had decided on the struggle, but it would be limited strictly to those authorised by him and the struggle will be symbolical to mark "the Con-

(Continued on Page 22.)

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS ON WAZIRISTAN AND KERALA REPORTS ON PAGE 22



Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel proceeding to the Congress Working Committee Meeting at Wardha on Friday.

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"Wholehearted Support"

States' Muslim League Resolution On War Effort

ALIGARH, Oct. 16.

Twelve resolutions were adopted by the Working Committee of All-India States' Muslim League at a meeting here to-day. Two of these resolutions relate to war effort in States, one to the constitutional question and the rest to various other matters affecting States' Muslim subjects.

One of the war resolutions, 'inter alia,' states that as the present war has spread to the East. threatening the independence and integrity of Muslim countries, which are the repositories of Islamic culture and civilisation the Working Committee of the All-India States Muslim League decides to offer wholehearted support and co-operation to Great Britain in her stand against the savage and soulless forces of Fascism and Nazism." The second resolution urges the necessity of intensifying war effort in close collaboration with their States' Governments, by members of the States' Muslim League. The resolution on constitutional issue, after welcoming the assurances contained in the Viceroy's statement, emphasises that the All-India States' Muslim League alone can effectively represent the States Muslims and determine their political future in the Central Government of the country.

Another resolution deprecates the activities of Congress leaders and Congress bodies in the States "as definitely dangerous and detrimental to the attainment by the Muslims of their rights, interests and privileges."

The Committee further disapproves of the latest policy of the Hindu Mahasabha for the inclusion of "Hindu States" in the formation of a "Pan-Hindu front with a view to compelling the British Government to placate the unacceptable demands of the Mahasabha." The Committee urges that the Princes "should by virtue of their liberal policy assure the Muslims that their future is safe and secure in their hands."

A resolution relating to the Hyderabad State, 'inter alia' hopes that the British Government at the time of conferring Dominion Status upon India will fully realise "the claims of Hyderabad regarding the retrocession of the ceded areas and territories.—A.P.

KHADI IS NON-POLITICAL

Hyderabad Law Member Commends Use Of Swadeshi

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 11.

Syed Abdul Aziz, Law Member, opened the khadi exhibition this evening organised by the Hyderabad Khadi Prachar Sangh in connection with the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti.

In the course of his speech Syed Abdul Aziz said that though the khadi movement had been associated with a particular political association, its existence in the country could be traced for several centuries. People should not attach political significance to the movement which should be encouraged in the interests of the masses. Hyderabad Government, he said, had taken a keen interest in the khadi movement and was helping its growth in the State. He also advised the people to give attention to the development of Mulki (State) and other cottage industries.

A message from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was also read out at the exhibition.—A. P.

Living Cost Goes Up, Wages Come Down!

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S REVELATIONS ABOUT G. I. P. BEFORE RAILWAY INQUIRY REPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That there was a reduction of Rs. 32,49,000 in the salaries and allowances of the G.I.P. Railway employees since July 31, 1931 was the observation made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, on behalf of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, at the resumed sitting of the Railway Inquiry Court, to-day, at the Council Hall. Justice Sir B. N. Rau presided.

Arguments were concluded this afternoon and the members of the court will leave Bombay tomorrow. They will meet again at Cawnpore on October 23, after which the recommendations may be formulated.

It will be recalled that the Court was set in August last by the Central Government under the Trades Disputes Act. It was announced at the time, by the Central Government, that it had decided to confine the inquiry to the G.I.P. Railway alone, in order to enable the present inquiry to be conducted expeditiously. If as the result of the Court's inquiry, it was further stated, the Government of India adopted any principles regulating the grant of an allowance to any classes of workers on the G.I.P. Railway, Government would be prepared to apply those principles to any other railway servants in their employ to whom they might be equally applicable.

The enquiry was held at the instance of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

RISE IN PRICES.

Continuing his arguments, today, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that the food prices had gone up by 18 points over those of August 1939, figures; fuel and lighting by 10 points and clothing by 26 points, thus making a total of 15 points as against 8.5 in the general rise, given by the Bombay Labour Office. Even if the Labour Office figures were accepted, the rise in food was 14 points. To this must be added the interest charges and indebtedness of the workers and the replacement value of domestic equipment, incurred year after year by the Railway workers.

When all these factors were taken into consideration, the cost of living would be more than 20 per cent, since the outbreak of the war. And, therefore, complete neutralisation to this extent was necessary.

But on the basis of 1934 figures which might be accepted as a starting-point for comparing wages and prices, the rise in the cost of living would be really 23 per cent.

UNFAVOURABLE GAP

The position of the Railway worker, Mr. Mehta added, is in no way better than what it was during the last war. For three years, after the outbreak of the last war, the workers did not get any wage increase, although there was rise in the cost of living.

The wage increase recommended subsequently lasted for only three years and even that too was meagre. There was a 50 per cent rise in wages against the rise in the cost of living to the extent of 83 per cent. The gap was unfavourable to the workers and that was why the Whittley Committee found that 66 per cent of the workers were indebted. Then came the period of depression, accompanied by reductions in salaries and allowances to the extent of Rs. 32,49,000. What was recommended and given by the Manmad and Chandvani agreements was taken away by the depression.

Mr. Mehta further pleaded that there should be no retracing, once their demand was granted and implemented, even when the cost of living fell, because no minimum wage for the worker had been fixed, with the result that the workers were on the verge of bare subsistence level.

POLICE CLASH WITH NEPALIS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Oct. 12.

An excise inspector was injured when a search party of the Lucknow civil and excise police was involved in a clash with some Nepalis during a raid on a house in the city. The Nepalis have been taken into custody.

The house was searched and the police seized four bottles of illicit liquor and two maunds of wash besides a complete plant for the manufacture of illicit alcohol.—A. P.

Women Injured In Jubbulpore Communal Riot

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 12.

A minor communal clash occurred in Jubbulpore last evening when a 'jowar' procession while passing along a mosque in the Hanumanthal Mohalla was stoned by some mischief makers. Three women were injured.

The authorities who were present on the spot took prompt action and checked further growth of the trouble. The City resumed its normal activities since this morning.

Police parties are patrolling the City areas.—United Press.

Dacoits Gang Rounded Up!

Guns And Cartridges Recovered After Raid On Nepal Frontier

DARJEEELING, Oct. 12.

A gang of notorious dacoits belonging to Nepal, Purnea, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, were rounded up by the Siliguri police from a house on the border of Nepal where they had assembled presumably for the purpose of planning dacoity. The police, after a clash with the dacoits seized some guns, cartridges and other weapons and recovered considerable looted property believed to be booty of many past dacoities. Investigation is proceeding regarding the ramifications and activities of the gang.—United Press.

Turkish Ambassador Returns To Rome

ISTANBUL, Oct. 12.

The Turkish Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Huseyin Raghib, has left for Rome after an absence of six weeks. It is stated that he was called home in order to report to the Government shortly after the Italian newspapers and Radio launched a violent attack on Greece.—Reuter.

Turkey Warns Hitler

2 Million Bayonets Across Path

BALKAN MYSTERY CLEARS UP: "BLITZKRIEG" BASE SHIFTS

Secret Of Kremlin Is Another Poke In Nazi Wheel

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent says that the situation in the Balkans is gradually becoming clearer in shape. This is notably true about the German invasion which is now officially confirmed. That development at least commits Germany to a line of policy which can be more or less foreseen. It is a definite step towards domination of the Balkans and incidentally may mark the abandonment for this year at least of the plans to invade Britain.

Once the German hold in Rumania becomes completely effective, which is likely to be a matter of weeks rather than days, the problems of Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece will have to be tackled. It is no easy game as Rumania. There has been no question of bribing Jugoslavia. She will probably have to meet demands for passage of troops backed by an ultimatum.

But Bulgaria is likely to be tempted by offer of a strip of territory on the Aegean at Greece's expense. It is noteworthy that, despite Italian pressure, Bulgaria, as reflected by the press, has declined to be dazzled by the offer. The Bulgarian Government has maintained correct friendly relations with both Jugoslavia and Greece. Also her attitude to Turkey has been very steady and German propaganda, like Italian, has made very little headway.

With German troops occupying Rumania in force and large German air forces just across the border, the position may alter, but there are certain imponderable factors like the attitude of the Soviets which might influence the situation in the opposite sense, but this is still a secret of the Kremlin.

Meanwhile Turkey has pronounced herself in a strong declaration which will give the Germans and Italians food for thought. This message reflecting the official view warns Germany that two million Turkish bayonets stand across the path to the Bosphorous and the Middle East. It is a timely reminder that Turkey is not only bound by Treaty to Britain, but means to honour her obligations to the full.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN OIL TO TURKEY AND GREECE

ANKARA, Oct. 12.

The semi-official Turkish Anatolian News Agency has issued a denial of the Foreign reports that Rumania has suspended petroleum deliveries to Turkey and Greece.

The Agency quotes competent circles as declaring that the Rumanian Government is exceedingly satisfied with the recently concluded Turco-Rumanian Commercial Agreement and had taken all necessary measures for its complete application.

As regards Greece the same circles stated that there was merely a misunderstanding of non-political and commercial nature that had already been removed.—Reuter.

Nazi Mission In Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Oct. 12.

It is officially announced that the German Air Mission arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon a few hours after the military Mission

The first German troops which have been sent to "instruct the Rumanian army" arrived here this morning, according to an official "communique". The troops are stated to be fully equipped and are accompanied by Army Corps Commander and Officers of the German General Staff.

Members of the German Military Mission who will assist in the future training of the Rumanian army arrived at the Royal Railway Station of Baneasa, near Bukharest at noon to-day, says an official German News Agency message from Bucharest received in Berlin.

The Mission consists of about forty officers headed by General Hansen and was welcomed by the Iron Guard leader, Vice-Premier Sima, other Rumanian army leaders and Ministers, German and Italian Ambassadors and Spanish and Japanese Ministers.—Reuter.

HUNGARY'S APPEAL TO AXIS

BUDAPEST, Oct. 12.

Government has appealed to the Axis Powers to intervene in the dispute between Hungary and Rumania, according to a "communique" issued here.

The Rumanian suggestion for a Mixed Commission to examine the treatment of minorities has been rejected on the ground that 22 years' experience proves that such Commissions reach no successful conclusion, but are only a source of incident.

The "communique" adds that the Government hopes for establishment of normal relations between the two countries at the earliest moment

It is thought here that Axis intervention may open the way for extension of measures Germany has already taken in Hungary.—Reuter.

NAVAL BATTLE OFF ISLE OF WIGHT

London Has No Comment On Berlin Claim

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

It is officially announced in Berlin that there has been a heavy engagement between a U-Boat Squadron and British naval forces off the Isle of Wight. Preliminary reports indicate that some British destroyers and torpedo-boats have been torpedoed.

On inquiry in London "Reuter" was informed that naval circles had no comment to make on the reported engagement off the Isle of Wight.—Reuter.

Fierce Air Battles Over British Coast

LONDON, Oct. 12

London today had its 200th air raid alert since the beginning of the war when the third of today's five daylight air raid alarm was given.

Fierce battles in the clouds occurred near the south-east coast when raiders attempting to reach London were intercepted by Hurricanes and Spitfires.

One or two enemy fighter-bombers managed to get through and dropped bombs blindly from a great height. Some houses and shops were destroyed and there were several casualties, but a few minutes after the bombs fell, local milkmen and bakers were delivering wares as usual.

Among the provincial areas attacked was a south-east coast town where a single raider dropped six bombs. Five fell harmlessly and the sixth struck a private hotel, but the occupants escaped unhurt. Bombs were also dropped on Hastings.—Reuter.

Enemy fighter-bombers again dropped bombs from a great height at several points in London area this morning and a few were also dropped in Kent and Sussex, says an Air Ministry "communique". Casualties and damage so far recorded are not heavy. Four enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed and one of our fighters is lost, but the pilot is safe.

FRIDAY NIGHT RAIDS

Over 35 localities in London area and south-east England were bombed during the early stages of Friday night by German raiders but later general weather conditions and the increasing precision of British defences baffled the raiders with the result that the raiders passed.

WIDESPREAD BOMBING OF LONDON

Attacks were mainly directed against London area, but bombs were also dropped in many places in the south and south-east, at a few points in Wales and in Scotland and in the north-west.

In London area bombing was widespread and damage was done to a number of houses and shops. In one area a number of people travelling by omnibus were killed or injured. In other parts of London area there were some casualties but full reports are not yet available.

MERSEYSIDE ATTACKED

Bombs were dropped on Merseyside at dusk and during the early part of the night. Merseyside and some other towns in the north-west were again attacked. Some damage was done in each of these attacks, but the number of casualties was small.

As already announced, three enemy bombers were shot down by our fighters in the first attack on Merseyside. Elsewhere in Great Britain bombs fell in a number of widely scattered areas but the damage was slight and the number of casualties was very small.

Later reports of yesterday's air battles show that in all eight enemy aircraft were destroyed. Nine of our fighters were lost, but the pilots of six of these are safe."—Reuter.

BIG GUNS IN ACTION

LONDON, Oct. 12.

British and German shells sailed across the straits of Dover in a longrange artillery duel by bright moonlight to-night. During the cannonade which lasted some hours R.A.F. bombers heavily raided German gun positions.

Watchers on the Kent coast saw flashes from guns on both sides of the Channel and heard swishes of shells through the air. At one period, when both the German batteries were in action, the whole of the coast was shaken by the concussion of shells bursting in the sea close to the English shore.

For the first time two German batteries were in action at night, the Calais battery supporting that near Cap Gris Nez Salvoes were fired at three minute intervals, shells taking 80 seconds to land.—Reuter.

ALMORA LAWYER GETS 2 YEARS R. I.

ALMORA, Oct. 12.

Mr. Kishan Chandra Joshi, a practising lawyer, was sentenced to-day to two years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 by the Additional Magistrate of Almora. Mr. Joshi was convicted under the Defence of India Rules in connection with a speech delivered by him in August.—A. P.

British Puzzle To Nazis

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.

A former Military "Attache" of the United States Government in France, who arrived here to-day, stated that German Officers were less confident of ultimate victory than they were when France was defeated.

They were a bit puzzled now and Germany's losses in the air are making them feel depressed. —Reuter.

FOOD SCARCITY IN ERITREA

Sequel To British Blockade

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The consequence of British naval stronghold is that the Italians in Eritrea are hard pressed for food, according to an informant recently arrived from Massawa.

In an interview with Reuter he said that food was only obtainable in small quantities and was very bad and that coffee shops were all closed owing to shortage of coffee and sugar.

The shortage was accentuated owing to lack of transport due to scarcity of petrol.—Reuter.

Spain Renews Diplomatic Relations With Chile

MADRID, Oct. 12.

It is announced here that Spain is renewing diplomatic relations with Chile following settlement of difficulties between the two powers.—Reuter.

No Oil Or Metals For Japan

U. S. May Tighten Embargo Policy And Extend It To Cover Vital War Materials

WASHINGTON, October 12.

Early results of the informal association of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers are expected to be an extension of the embargo policy to cover more vital war materials, possibly all grades of petrol and copper, while the embargo on scrap may be tightened to include the export of second-hand metal goods.

Administrative circles have been greatly impressed by reports from several sources on conditions in the Dutch East Indies both from the point of view of their ability to resist attack and the general spirit of the people.

President Roosevelt on Thursday had a long talk with Mr. C. V. Whitney, Chairman of the Pan-American Airways, who has just returned from an extensive tour of the Far East. On leaving the White House, Mr. Whitney said the situation in Australia, New Zealand and the Phillipines was discussed, and special attention was given to the Dutch East Indies, to the defence of which he paid a special tribute.

Since the beginning of the week the Administration has shown by a series of moves that it has no intention of abandoning the firm stand taken up in opposition to Japan's Far East pretentions.

And what is regarded as a surprise alarm of Japanese officials at the rapid succession of significant moves like mobilising the United States' fleet reserves, strengthening of the Hawaii garrison and advice to the United States nationals in the Far East to return home have been noted in the State Department with grim satisfaction.

The recent conciliatory tone of a Japanese official spokesman, which is in strange contrast to the blustering statements made immediately after the signing of the Tripartite Pact, is received here with the utmost reserve.

In the meantime British American co-operation on the Far-Eastern situation continues.

Willkie's Election Speech

"I am resolved and I know you are resolved to do everything in our power to strengthen the heroic English people", declared Mr. Wendell Willkie in an election speech at Boston yesterday.

It was not till Norway collapsed, he added, that the British people awoke to the real danger the danger from within. Then England put a strong man at the head of her Government. I pray that Mr. Churchill did not come too late.

Mr. Willkie added, "But we must solemnly undertake to achieve unity among ourselves with a full understanding of what is at stake for our democratic institutions.

"We cannot do this with a Government, so irresponsible that it defies dictators while it neglects defence and appeases Communists by putting them on the payroll."

Declaring that ideas of individual freedom were being challenged throughout the world Mr. Willkie declared, "Let me say with deep sincerity that we have yet to meet that challenge. Three of the most powerful dictator states have made alliance against us. The next administration will bear the awful responsibility of keeping us at peace.

We shall not undertake to fight anybody else's war. Our boys will stay out of Europe put we shall appease no one. We must build an airforce, an army and a navy, so strong that no dictator will dare to tamper with our commerce interest and rights.—Reuter.

"ONLY WAY TO MEET PRESENT EMERGENCY"

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

"My contention is that an immediate declaration of war or failing that, granting full emergency powers to the President by Congress is the only way our democracy can meet the present emergency", declared retired Admiral W. H. Standley, in a speech to the navy.

Admiral Standley said the United States was in about the same situation as was France before she fell and if the American people waited until their soil was threatened before they acted, they would find themselves to be "just too damn late".—Reuter.

19 U. S. MERCHANTMEN FOR BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The United States Maritime Commission has sold nineteen laid-up American merchantmen to British interests for 9,28,000 sterling, it is believed here to-day.

Government are considering the sending of steamers "Manhattan," "Washington," and other United States ships to the Far East in order to evacuate Americans, according to the "New York Times" which adds that "Washington" is likely to sail next week at the latest.—Reuter.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND TURKEY LIKELY TO INCREASE

SYMYRNA, Oct. 11.

Hopes of increased trade between India and Turkey were expressed by Inam Ul Majid, the Indian Trade Commissioner in Alexandria, who is returning to Egypt after a six weeks visit to Turkey where he was in charge of the Indian section of the British pavilion at Smyrna Fair.

Majid said: "The goods Turkey particularly needs from India are jute, iron and steel products and hides, skins and tea." Two main factors leading to hopes of extended trade are firstly, the terms of the new Anglo-Turk Trade Agreement now being negotiated in Ankara; secondly, development of the Basrah route.

Under the new agreement it may be found possible to allot to the British Empire countries a larger proportion of British currency made available in Turkey by British purchases. This would facilitate further purchases by Turkey from India than hitherto has been possible. "If the negotiations now proceeding for the reduction of freight rates on the Basrah route are successful", Majid added, "further impetus" to our trade will be given.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TO PURCHASE FOOD STUFFS FROM ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12.

An Anglo-Argentine agreement for the purchase of 160 million dollars worth of Argentine food stuffs has been concluded, according to authoritative but not yet officially confirmed reports published in the newspapers "Diaro" and the "Buenosaires Herald."

It is stated that half of this sum will be spent on the purchase of meat products for Britain and half for the purchase of agricultural produce. The goods are to be shipped within a period not exceeding one year. Britain to pay 50 per cent. in cash and 50 per cent. by Argentine bonds held in London.—Reuter.

Franco's Reply To Address By Marshal De Bono

MADRID, Oct. 12.

In the throne-room at a ceremony in the Royal Palace yesterday Marshal de Bono handed General Franco the collar of the Italian order of Annunziata, conferred on the Spanish leader by King Victor Emmanuel. General Franco sent a Moorish cavalry escort to meet Marshal de Bono.

Replying to an address by Marshal de Bono, General Franco said, "In these moments when our Fascist comrades are reviving their heroic traditions of arms in African lands I wish to express the entire solidarity of our people, whose feelings towards your soldiers and your Duce are most enthusiastic." —Reuter.

Prelude To Mid East Offensive?

24 GERMAN SHIPS NEAR BLACK SEA; ITALIANS TO CONSTRUCT AIRPORT AND SEA BASE NEAR CONSTANZA

LONDON, October 12.

It is reported from Galatz that about 2,000 regular German troops are now stationed in the Danube Delta and that 24 German ships had been counted in the neighbourhood.

Several hundred Italian instructors and technicians are expected at Constanza in connection with the construction of an airport and seaplane base at Mamea, near Constanza.

SLUMP IN ECONOMIC LIFE.

The arrival of German instructional land units is officially expected in Bucharest at mid-day on Saturday, while aviation instructional units are expected at 6 p.m.

Meanwhile the economic life here has suddenly slumped with the general stagnation of all business offices and rapid fall in values on the stock exchange, the latter due to the halt in many trading operations and selling of securities by Jewish holders.

BRITONS ADVISED TO LEAVE RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11.

The British Legation has advised all Britons who wished to do so to leave Rumania immediately.

The British Government have instructed the Legation here to give this advice in view of uncertain conditions obtaining here.

Some Britons accordingly are leaving this week-end, but it is probable that the majority might be accommodated aboard the vessel leaving the Black Sea port of Constanza for Istanbul on Monday evening.

The staff of the various legation offices is being reduced, but hitherto there is no question of the diplomatic mission leaving.

ANTONESCU APOLOGISES TO U. S. MINISTER

The American Minister in Bucharest states that General Antonecu, accompanied by the Minister for Justice, called on him and apologised for the arrest and beating of the American subject Freemant and promised that there would be no further such incidents involving Americans. The American authorities, therefore, consider the matter as closed.—Reuter.

Negotiations Break Down

Hungary And Rumania Appeal To Axis Powers To Intervene

LONDON, OCT. 11.

SWISS RADIO REPORTS THAT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN AND THE RUMANIAN DELEGATIONS IN BUDAPEST HAVE BEEN BROKEN OFF.

Talks had been concerned with putting the Vienna Arbitration Award into effect and according to the Hungarians the Rumanians had asked for a mixed commission to examine the complaints of minorities in both countries.

The Hungarian delegation refused to agree to this, and both the powers have appealed to the Axis powers to intervene in the dispute.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashvin Sud 12, 1996
Muslim: Ramzan 11, 1359
Parsi: Ardibehest 9, 1310
Hightide: 10-25; 22-50
Lowtide: 4-05 16-33
Sunrise: 6h. 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The half-yearly general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the registered office of the Association.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE

Dhansukh Naik, Jt. Hon. Secretary, 'F' Ward Congress writes:—

It has been brought to my notice that book No. 506 for renewal of Congress membership in 'F' Ward (receipt Nos. 10101 to 10120) is lost or missing. Sri. K. P. Madhav Menon to whom the said book was issued is in jail. I request those who have enrolled in the said book to produce the receipts in the 'F' Ward Office so that their Congress membership may be continued.

SANKARA MUTT, MATUNGA

Salem Avadoetha Swamigal will conduct a discourse on "Geetha Saram" at 8 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Applied Theosophy" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

'Dassera' was celebrated in the above Institute on 10th Oct. with Mr. T. N. Ramaswamy in the chair. The President said that Dassera is a Hindu celebration symbolising the co-ordination of intelligence and power in any struggle for victory

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"A strong Japan is a Menace to Asia" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Vanmali Hall (Ground Floor), Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Rly.). Mr. Mohan Nadkarni will move the proposition and Mr. Sreenivas will lead the opposition. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A general meeting of the League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Ghamat Terrace, opp. Dadar B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NEVER BEFORE WAS A GREATER PICTURE SCREENED!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

"WOMAN"

Starring:—
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB

Director: MEHBOOB

23RD WEEK

AT

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

FOR LADIES ONLY!

WEDNESDAY— 6TH OCT. AT 1-30 P.M. ZANANA SHOW!

MINERVA'S "Social Pukar"

BHAROSA

Directed by SOHRAB MODI

9TH WEEK AT THE

MINERVA

4-15 7 & 10 p.m Matinee at 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"North-West Passage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Boys From Syracuse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"All this, and Heaven Too" Daily at 3-15, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"21 Days Together" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Geeta" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Har-Jeet" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Devyani" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Ghar-ki-Rani" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort, Bora Bazar, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. when Shri Pandit Pradhu Bhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Teaching of Upnishads"

FORT HARIJAN VYAYAM SHALA

There would be a free physical demonstration of Fort Harijan Vyayam Shala under the "A" Ward Distt. Congress Committee. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside. Pupils of Mr. Sanjiwa Rao will perform physical feats at Cochin St., Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

The 4th annual gathering of the members of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in Asthika Samaj Hall.

THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The October monthly clinical meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Bhumaya Pochata Ashaval St. Municipal Free Eye Hospital, Kamathipura, when Dr. C. B. Dhurandhar will read a paper on Ocular Tuberculosis.

NATIONALIST X'IAN PARTY

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at St. Sebastian's Colony Playground, Bandra. Mr. T. M. Guido, M.L.C., will preside and Messrs. Ignatius Fonseca, F. M. Pinto, J. Barnabas and Mrs. Violet Alwa will speak on: "Will Christians Deviate from the National Path?"

H. J. GOREGAONKER LIBRARY

The opening ceremony of the H. J. Goregaonker Library and the unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. H. J. Goregaonker will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the school premises. The Rt. Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside over the function and unveil the bust.

GURUVARYA KELUSKAR ANNIVERSARY

The 6th death anniversary of the eminent Marathi writer, late Mr. K. A. Keluskar will be celebrated in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when Rao Bahadur Principal D. G. Padhye will preside.

LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY

The 54th anniversary of Sheth Goculdas Tejpal Shri Laxmi Narayan Temple at Gowalia Tank will be celebrated from the 13th to the 20th Oct., during which period the Maha Puja of the deities will be performed in addition to the religious discourses, recitals, etc. daily in the evening as usual.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

Public lecture on "Bad Habits and Diseases" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

A musical concert by Srimathi M. S. Subbalakshmi—Vocal Mayavaram, Sri. Govindaraju Pillai—Violin and Nagerkoil, Sri. Ganesa Iyer—Mridangam will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

GATHA SOCIETY

At a meeting the Gatha Society recorded its deep sense of regret at the sad and sudden death of Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, who through his powerful paper always guided the destiny of the Parsi community to a safe path and upheld the progressive views in social, religious and other matters.

"AFLATOON" ECHO IN HIGH COURT

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia)

Mrs. Mitha Rustomji Murzban .... Plaintiff
Versus
Munchershaw Sorabji Bhamgara and Another: .....Defendants

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff for an order that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the defendants be restrained by an injunction from further publishing and circulating the "libels mentioned in the plaint or any similar libels affecting the plaintiff." Pending the hearing of the notice of motion an 'interim' injunction had been granted by His Lordship on 28th Sept. last.

The plaintiff is the wife of one of the joint proprietors of a vernacular daily—the "Jame-Jamshed." The first defendant is the Editor and the second defendant firm is the proprietor and publisher of the "Rozenameh" and the "Rathestar". The plaintiff along with others staged a play called "Aflatoon" on 29th September 1940 in aid of the War Fund. In the issue of the "Rozenameh" of 26th September there appeared a leading article making some comments in connection with this play. The plaintiff, thereupon, filed this suit claiming Rs. 5,000 as and by way of damages for defamation with an innuendo that these comments referred to and were defamatory of the plaintiff and took out the present notice of motion for an injunction against the defendants on the ground that, if the defendants were not restrained the plaintiff's credit and reputation will be further damaged. In his affidavit in reply, the first defendant denied emphatically that in the paper the defendants had been carrying on agitation against the plaintiff and stated that the only real objection that they had was against any Parsi females 'in general' taking part in a drama performed in public jointly with males

At the hearing of the notice of motion, counsel for the defendants argued that there was no libel and in the alternative, if the words were held to be defamatory, they constituted fair comment on a matter of public interest in good faith and without malice towards anybody in particular. He contended that there was justification or that at any rate it was a privileged occasion, and that, therefore, in accordance with several English authorities cited to the Court, the 'interim' injunction should not be continued—particularly as there was no allegation that the play was to be staged again.

His Lordship accepted these arguments advanced on behalf of the defendants and dissolved the 'interim' injunction granted on 28th September last. His Lordship, however, expedited the hearing of the suit and fixed it on the 21st November 1940, along with the hearing of the sister suit filed by the same plaintiff against Nusserwanji N. Engineer editor of the "Kom-Sevak" in which an undertaking in terms of the injunction prayed for was given by the defendant and which suit was also fixed for the 21st Nov. 1940.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel instructed by Messrs. Lam and Co. appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Dubash and Co. appeared for the defendants to oppose the notice of motion

2 Second Soulful Week

A SONGSATIONAL WITH APPLAUDIENCE APPEAL!

SEE & HEAR SWEET KANAN BALA in a role that you longed to see!

NEW THEATRES' Musical Romance!

Har-Jeet

Alias "ABHINETRI"

with PAHARI, NAWAB, NEMO, ETC.

Follow The Crowds At

NEW WEST END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p. m.

SAT., SUN., & HOLIDAYS AT 2. P. M.

He Sung the Praises of God ..... and now

The Nation Sings His Praises --- !!

GLORY TO HIS NAME

PRAKASH PICTURES

NARSI BHAGAT

NOW IN

5TH WEEK at

KRISHNA TALKIES

(DUBASH THEATRE.)

Time: 3, 6 & 9-30 p. m.

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.

A laugh-mark with lunatic lovers who fly at each other's throats but meet with matrimonial tie!!

RANJIT'S Smashing Social Hit

DIVALI DIVALI DIVALI

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Cast: Madhuri, Motilal, Vasanti, Ishvarlal, Date, Dixit, Suresh

will commence from next Saturday AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

On certain special occasions, sometimes people wear Fancy Dress, that is to say, they put on costumes which are not ordinarily worn by them in everyday life. On such occasions men may dress themselves as women and vice versa. People may put on false mustaches and beards, or shave off one or both if they ordinarily wear them.

The set of illustrations marked ABC depict men and women in their everyday costumes. These persons, putting on fancy dress, are shown in the other set of illustrations numbered 1,.2, 3 ... If you can pick out each person, in his or her fancy dress, correctly, you will get a substantial share in the first prize if not the whole of it. We would invite every one of our readers to solve this competition as it is not at all difficult. On the auspicious occasion of Diwali we wish that you may get the Prize and start the .New Year in joy and happiness.

For example the man in illustration "H" is shown as a woman in No. 8. You will notice that he has shaven off his mustaches and has put on glasses to make the Fancy Dress complete. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon, but only one number against each letter, and send as many entries as you like with Ans. 8|- per coupon before Wednesday the .6th November, 1940 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

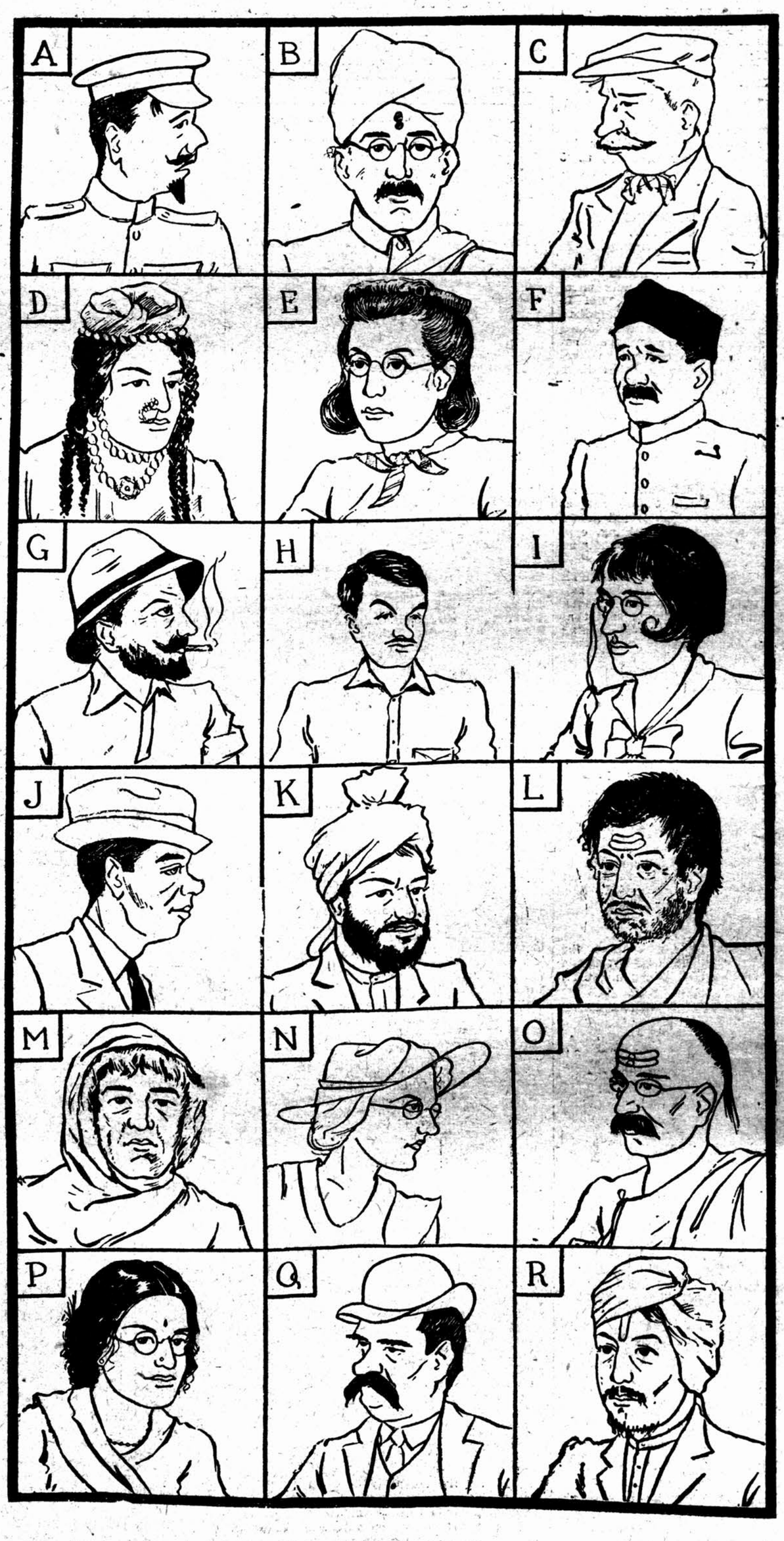
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 6th November, 1940, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
6TH NOV. 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry

Fancy Dress Competition

13/10/40

A	
B	
C	
D	
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I	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Film Fare For The Week

'HARJEET' AND "GEETA" WELL RECEIVED

Old Pictures Quite Popular Still

"Geeta" alias "Karmayoga" of the Circo Productions is being shown in its Hindi and Marathi versions at the Cinema Majestic. The film, with Chandra Mohan and Durga Khote in leading roles with good support from all others is more or less, what may be termed a 'gangster picture', seeming to glorify crime. Durga Khote, who has been entrusted with the task of expounding the doctrine of the Geeta, softens the emphasis on the glorification of crime

"Harjeet" alias "Abhinetri" is a fine musical of the New Theatres in which Kananbala gives a splendid performance as an actress and a songstress. She appears in the roles of many heroines of classic plays for brief moments. Pahari Sanyal acts opposite her and they make a fine team.

'BHAROSA' AND "NARSI BHAGAT"

"Bharosa" has by no means ceased to attract crowds at the Minerva. Sohrab Mody by his clever direction has shown that all man's failures are the effect of circumstances in which man finds himself and thus evoke your sympathy for the most fallen of human beings.

"Devayani" at Imperial is quite popular, because of the good work of Padma Shaligram and Suresh Babu who have played Kacha and Devayani respectively.

"Mussafir" at Royal Opera House will soon be withdrawn in favour of 'Diwali' and those who have till now missed the charm of the songs of Vasantee and Khurshid will do well to take their last chance. Charlie also will amuse them.

"Narsi Bhagat" at Krishna will stand all the strain that new pictures for the Diwali holidays in the city will bring to bear on it. It is drawing good crowds which go back and bring fresh recruits to witness the fine work of Vishnupant Pagnis, Durga Khote, Pande and Aundhkar.

BANDHAN-DNYANESHWAR-WOMAN

"Bandhan" seems to have to come to stay for months Even after ten weeks of its showing at Roxy it seems from the crowds that flock there that it was released only last week.

"Dnyaneshwar" will probably deserve the same description as "Bandhan" from the box office point of view. Curiously enough it has been noticed that the lovers of rural scenery in pictures that go to 'Dnyaneshwar' go to see "Woman" also at Pathe, although the subject matter of the pictures is not the same

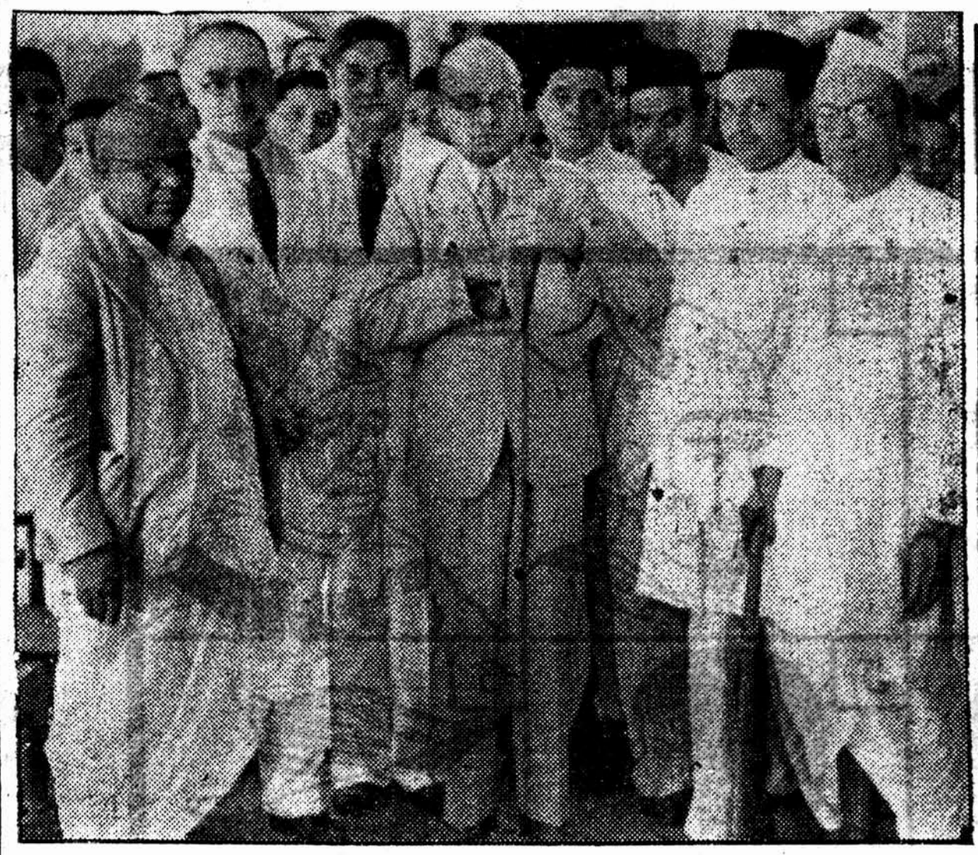
FOREIGN PICTURES

That the 'Boyer-Bette' picture 'All this and Heaven too' promises to continue even for the third week at the Excelsior is sufficient testimony to its excellence and popularity.

"21 Days Together" is an exciting love story based on a novel of John Galsworthy "The First and the Last" Vivien Leigh, Lawrence Oliver are the stars in the picture.

'Boys from Syracuse' is a musical comedy at the Regal, who are showing it in their 7th anniversary week It is a fine picture in which two eminent actors give their display in double roles.

Metro Cinema is showing the latest Hardy family hit 'Andy Hary meets a debutante'. Micky Rooney and Judy Garland are principal actors



The Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, with the executive of Circo at the premiere of Geeta on October 5 at the Majestic Cinema.

Husband & Wife Stories Make Successful Films

"'Boy Meets Girl' has become a comparatively passe movie situation. The present swing is toward 'Husband Holds Wife' or vice versa."

This statement is made by a man who can be considered an authority on motion picture romance. He is W. S. Van Dyke II, who has directed for films a various collection of romantic situations running the emotional gamut from placid to supertorrid. His list includes the scenes between Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette"; Hedy Lamaar and Spencer Tracy in "I Take This Woman"; and Myrna Loy and William Powell in three different "Thin Man" pictures. He is currently directing another William Powell-Myrna Loy comedy at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

"To-day", said Van Dyke, "the question most often raised in photoplays is 'Can he 'hold' the girl?'

"In 1930, even as late as 1935, it was a case of 'Can he 'win' the girl?'

"Pictures, reflecting life as it is, have been forced into this new situation by a very radical change this last decade has seen in public thought about things romantic.

"In 1930, audiences were content to leave a couple at the moment of engagement. The first kiss might as well have been the last kiss, as far as they were concerned. They knew there were years of life and love after engagement, but a sense of finality was given the words 'I Love You' and the resultant kiss that at once put an end to romance and answered the question—'Can he win the girl?' Those 'post-chase' years, therefore, seemingly were of no interest.

"To-day they are. The huge success of such films as 'The Awful Truth' 'His Girl Friday,' and 'The Thin Man' series attest that husband and wife have become even more interesting than courtship. In newspaper parlance, they're 'good copy.' It's because people themselves have changed. Their interests have altered. To-day marriage has suspense. There seems almost as much a chance of losing a husband or wife as of winning a husband or wife. As a result, the public is interested in marriage.

"Pictures reflect this interest by changing 'Boy Loses Girl' to read 'Husband Loses Wife."

ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM SUNBURNS?

(BY PENELOPE WILLIAMS.)

Sunburn in haste, repent all year, but not if you know a trick or two, say the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actresses.

Lana Turner finds that lemon juice in the rinse water once a day helps tan to disappear.

But Ann Sothern, who goes in for a deeper hue than Lana, likes buttermilk spread over face, neck and arms each night before retiring.

A combination of lemon and milk with a tiny bit of cornstarch makes a bleaching mask for Rita Johnson.

Billie Burke uses the white of an egg beaten very stiff with a teaspoonful of lemon juice mixed with it for her whitening beauty mask. These masks are left on the face only until they are dry, and are then washe[illegible] with tepid water

Eleanor Powell [illegible] about her tan, and just uses a lighter toned powder base until she bleaches out.

"PRIDE AND PREJUDICE", COMING TO METRO

"Pride And Prejudice" with one of the outstanding casts of the season, is on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Octobet release schedule for India.

Greer Garson, who had the feminine lead in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips", is co-starred with Laurence Olivier, star of "Wuthering Heights" and "Rebecca", in the production of "Pride And Prejudice". The supporting cast, one of the most impressive of the season, includes Mary Boland, Edna May Oliver, Maureen O'Sullivan, Ann Rutherford, Freida Inescort Edmund Gwenn, Karen Morley Marsha Hunt, Heather Angel, and Melville Cooper. Hunt Stromberg is producer and Robert Z. Leonard director of this adaptation of Aldoux Huxley and Jane Murfin of Helen Jerome's stage hit which was based on Jane Austen's classic novel.

GREAT STAGE HITS FOR THE SCREEN

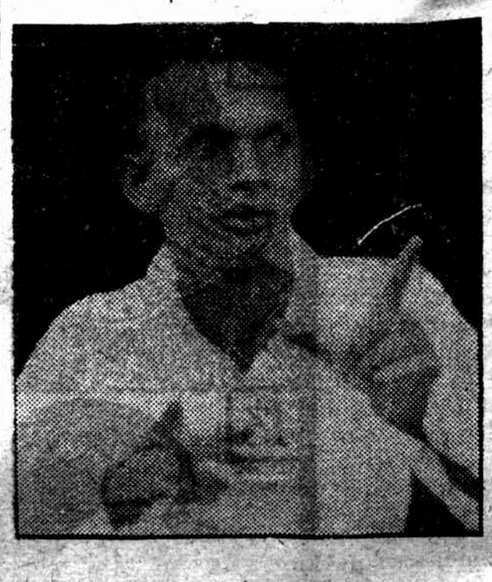
Stage Film Company's New Enterprise

While the film industry is keenly conscious of a scarcity of good stories, the Stage Film Company, operating at the Minerva Studio, has hit upon a rich field of enterprise. The Company plans to adopt for the screen, a series of Stage Plays, which have already been acclaimed by the people throughout the country.

No one is more fully aware than the promoters of the Stage Film Co., that the technique of the screen is radically different from that of the stage, and that, therefore, it will never do to graft a stage play wholesale to the screen. The plays are, therefore, being thoroughly recast in film scenario, but the vitality and emotional concept of the original are left unimpaired.

The Stage Film Picture now being completed on the sets is, "Pak-Daman". It is one of the most successful plays written by the well-known Urdu playwright, the late Aga Hashra, being an adoption of the Shakespearian comedy "Measure For Measure."

Elaborate settings, crisp dialogue and beautiful songs will be among the attractions of "Pak-Daman", which will shortly be released at a prominent theatre in Bombay



Bhudo Advani, the film Comedian.

Bhudo Advani, the well-known film comedian has no teeth and gums. His two brothers and a sister are also like him. They have, however, the four vital and important jaw teeth with which they chew and masticate the toughest meat. He has, so far, appeared in 'Captain Kishori' a Mohan production and will appear also in "Shahi Hakim".

GANDHI FILM AT PLAZA

"Mahatma Gandhi," a full feature documentary film—the first of its kind in India—will be shown at the Plaza to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m.

The film has been collected by Mr A. K. Chettiar after much research and wide travel. The background music is by such well-known people as D. K. Pattammal, Suryakumari, Rajaratnam and Bai Sundarabai The film has commentaries in English, Hindustani and Tamil.

The picture, which had a good run in Madras, has received praise from the critics by that presidency.

Planning For War Supplies

Preparations For Eastern Group Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

The 'United Press' learns that the Government of India have sent invitations to different Chambers of Commerce to send their representatives at the inaugural ceremony of the Eastern Group Conference which commences on October 25 when His Excellency the Viceroy will open it with an address.

Industrialists including Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Homi Mody have also been invited. The invited guests and the press, it is learnt, will be allowed at the formal opening of the Conference in the Council of State Chamber and thereafter the deliberations will be held 'in camera'. Some Chambers, it is learnt, have intimated their willingness to send representatives at the ceremony.

The 'United Press' further learns that after the first day's deliberations the Conference will be split up into two Technical Committees which will have their day to day deliberations separately in the two Committee Rooms in the Council Buildings. Although the complete agenda has not yet been prepared it is likely the deliberations will be held for more than three weeks.—United Press.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The annual general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India was held on Saturday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Mr. K. A. Chidambaram, Secretary of the Association, read out the annual report which stated that the membership during the year had increased by 38. Owing to the provision of recreational facilities, the Club became popular amongst a large section of the members. The Association had also arranged for city journalists to meet Mr. Uday Shanker, Dr. Millikan, and Sir Stafford Cripps with whom they had free exchange of views.

The meeting passed a condolence resolution moved by the Chair touching the deaths of Mr. J. R. Vatchagandy, Editor of the "Sanj Vartman", and Mr. E. Hirjibehdin, Editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" and placing on record their services to the cause of journalism.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS

Mr. B. G. Horniman was re-elected as President of the Association for the next year. Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, N. C. Kelkar and T. Prakasam as Vice-Presidents and Mr. S. A. Brelvi as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The following members were elected to the Executive Committee:—Messrs. S. Pereira (Evening News of India), A. K. Karekatti (Times of India), G. Laud (Times of India), R. K. Tatnis (Vividha Vritta), J. M. Ghate (Nava Kal), K. R. Khanduhhai (Bombay Samachar), J. M. Deb (United Press), K. D. Katki (Jame Jamshed), Baburao Patel (Filmindia), R. Mehta (Janmabhumi), and S. R. S. Raghavan (Commerce).

Messrs. K. A. Chidambaram (Bombay Chronicle) and Batuk Desai were re-elected Hon. Secretaries and Mr. M. Harris (Ajmal) as Hon. Treasurer.

The annual report was adopted.

STATE CONGRESS ALONE CAN DELIVER GOODS

Bhashyam Outlines Policy Of Organisation Which Has Won People's Loyalty

DASAPPA TO SEE MAHATMA

"I have no doubt that when the call comes the people of Mysore will always be found at the post of duty and Mysore will play its part in bringing into being a new social and economic order in an India freed from the foreign yoke."

This was the declaration made by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, President, Mysore State Congress, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle".

Mr. Bhashyam pointed out that the activities of the Mysore Government were not in accordance with the spirit of the declarations of the late Maharaja as well as the present ruler and averred that Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore had missed one more opportunity of resolving the conflict between the people and the authorities of the State. He hoped, however, that better times would come and felt confident that the Congress would sweep the polls at the ensuing elections to the Legislatures.

Mr. Bhashyam accompanied by Mr. H. C. Dasappa, ex-president of the State Congress, Mrs. Dasappa and Mr. Chennayya, a Congress leader, have come to Bombay to popularise the cause of the Mysore Congress. They have met local leaders including Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and also prominent Mysoreans in the city. Mr. Dasappa will also go to Wardha to obtain the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mysore Congress Object

Mr. Bhashyam said:—

"The Mysore Congress aims at a new economic order of life in the State, wherein every citizen may be able to secure with reasonable effort the primary needs of a decent and comfortable life. This can only be achieved by a system of Government shaped by the public, a Government which responds automatically and effectively to the wishes of the citizens. In other words it is only under a system of Responsible Government that every citizen feels that he has not only a right to live but finds life a joy and not a burden."

Pointing out how such a system of Government could be inaugurated in the State Mr. Bhashyam said:—"The proclamation of His Highness the late Maharaja is sufficiently elastic for the immediate establishment of full Responsible Government in the State under the aegis of the ruler. The operative clause in the proclamation is to the effect that Government should consist of a Dewan and not less than four Ministers at least half of whom should be chosen from among the elected members of the Legislature.

DEWAN'S OPPORTUNITY

It is clear that the entire Cabinet could immediately be constituted from among the elected members of the Assembly and the Council. Given goodwill and cordiality on the part of the Government and the Mysore Congress, it should easily be possible to arrive at an understanding in the matter satisfactory to all concerned.

The Mysore Congress has always been ready and willing to arrive at such an understanding and if Sir Mirza Ismail is true to the words uttered by him in his address to the Representative Assembly in Mysore on Friday, we should have no difficulty in co-operating to make Mysore progressive and happy.

"It is unfortunate, however, that Sir Mirza Ismail, in his speech, has not touched upon that possibility and has not disclosed the intentions of the Government in the matter. One would have expected him to have taken the people into his confidence by making a friendly gesture in the matter of modifying the Reforms. One would have expected him to have indicated how exactly he is going to overcome the bitterness and discontent that prevails in the country over the Reforms and how he was going to restore peace and contentment. I should say he has again missed a good opportunity of resolving the conflict that unfortunately still exists in the country. I should think the time is now very propitious for a happy settlement of all differences between the people and the authorities.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

"The Young Maharaja has endeared himself to his people by his magnificent utterance on the eve of his accession to the throne. He declared that he was dedicating himself and all that belonged to him in the service of the people and invited the help and co-operation of all his subjects in promoting the welfare and progress of his State."

After pointing out how the occasion of the accession to the throne of the new ruler could have been utilised to make appropriate modifications in the scheme of Reforms so as to meet popular aspirations, Mr. Bhashyam expressed his regret that the Government of Mysore were not acting in the spirit of either the proclamation of the late Maharaja or the message of the new ruler. The Government, he said, was still bent upon resisting popular demands and attempting to crush the popular movement. He cited various instances of such activity, which were inconsistent with the spirit of either the proclamation or the message. He hoped, however, that the Government would see the wisdom of befriending the people and establishing harmonious relationship in the public life of the country.

MIND OF PEOPLE

Dealing with the position of the Mysore Congress in the State and its programme Mr. Bhashyam said:—

"To-day the Mysore Congress represents the mind of the people. It has swept the polls at all the recent elections and at the last District Board elections more than 90 per cent. of the contested seats were captured by Congressmen. I need hardly state that it is the Mysore Congress which can deliver the goods and it would be a folly on the part of the Mysore Government to belittle it or to rely on the support of any other trumped up party or person however seemingly influential.

"The Mysore Congress proposes to carry on the struggle for the establishment of Responsible Government both from outside and from inside the Legislature. The elections to the Assembly and the Council are coming off in February 1941. The Mysore Congress will contest the elections and will capture as many of the seats as possible. It is extremely unfortunate that the Government of Mysore have for the first time introduced the system of separate electorates and also the system of cumulative voting. Nevertheless the Mysore Congress is so strong in the country that I have no doubt it will sweep the polls in spite of the odds against which it will have to contend."

RAO BAHADUR R. B. PATEL, PROTHONOTARY AND SENIOR MASTER, HIGH COURT.

Rao Bahadur Patel, retires on 1st November after a long and meritorious service extending over a period of 35 years.

Mr. Patel joined the High Court on 3rd February, 1905 as Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits. In 1910 he acted as Insolvency Registrar. In 1921 he was appointed Assistant Prothonotary, and acted off and on as Acting Prothonotary, till he was confirmed as such in 1928. He also acted as Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking accounts in 1921 and 1922. Thus he held almost all the high offices on the Original Side.

He is succeeded by Mr. S. J. Rahimtulla, Bar.-at-Law.

LIQUOR COMES TO TOWN AGAIN

More Facilities For Drunkards

Bacchus is re-establishing his foothold, slowly though surely, in the city of Bombay and his erstwhile devotees who had been reclaimed into society by the good work of the Congress Government are finding the circumstances favourable to relapse into drunken revelry again. Disorderly scenes which used to greet the eye particularly during week-ends in the pre-Congress era, suggesting that Bacchus was very much in evidence, are becoming common again.

Immediately after the High Court Full Bench judgment, the 32 vendors in the city who had been previously given licenses to sell foreign liquor only to the 6,000 permit-holders became some kind of wholesale dealers. Lengthy "queues" at the shops of these licensed vendors is a common sight to-day. Since the 1st of October, the Excise Department has taken further steps to give facilities to consumers of foreign liquor. They have granted licenses to certain restaurants and hotels to sell foreign liquor between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and again at 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. to guests who order out food. A number of applications seem to have been received from restaurant and hotel owners for permission to sell liquor to the public. Since the 1st of October four restaurants and one hotel have been granted license to serve liquor. A citizen who orders out 6 annas worth of curry and rice can claim the privilege of ordering out a drink in these hotels and restaurants. It is likely that such licenses will be issued to some more restaurants and hotels in due course.

These are not the only facilities at the disposal of devotees of Bacchus. With the approval of the Commissioner of Excise and by paying a special fee called the "late closing fee" licensed restaurants and hotels will be permitted to serve liquor up to 11 p.m. The fee, it is understood, will depend upon the extra hours during which the hotels and restaurants desire to serve liquor.

In labour area, cheap Japanese beer, Rum produced in India and an Indian made alcoholic beverage called "brandy" are in great demand. They are quite cheap compared with what they have to spend for importing toddy from "wet" area.

U S Machine Tools & Tanks For Soviet

"SPONTANEOUS" ACTIONS?

Anti-British And Anti-American Campaign In Japan—Controlled Peiping

PEIPING, Oct. 12.

There have been anti-British and anti-American demonstrations here, one poster reading "Take an oath to the death to overthrow Britain and America". Anti-British and anti-American handbills are distributed by a body calling itself "Chinese Youth Movement" which is also arranging lectures in streets, parks and schools to "enlighten" the "Chinese" on the "crimes" of Britain and America.

A Japanese military spokesman questioned about the new campaign said that the Japanese could not control the "spontaneous Chinese actions".—Reuter.

FOR PEACE IN BALTIC!

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.

An agreement for demilitarisation of Aaland islands has been signed between Finland and Russia according to the official Tass Agency which adds that M. Molotov signed on behalf of Russia and M. Passikivi, the Finnish Minister in Moscow. on behalf of Finland.

FOR PEACE IN THE BALTIC.

The preamble to the agreement states that it is concluded because the Soviet Government and the Finnish Government are "desirous of strengthening their respective security and peace in the Baltic sea." Finland undertakes to demilitarise the islands and not place them at the disposal of armed forces of other powers. The Soviet is given right to maintain a consulate on the islands whose duties will be to supervise observance of the agreement —Reuter

FIFTH COLUMN AT WORK IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The Dies Committee which has been examining non-American activities scrutinised the records of "certain organisations and persons in New York in connection with enquiries into Nazi activities throughout the country".

Mr. Dies said that the information obtained had been turned over to the State Department "because it involves our foreign policy."—Reuter.

REMEMBER—
LEST YOU FORGET
to Seize Goldon
Opportunity at
THE SWADESHI
EXHIBITION &
DIWALI GIFT
SALE
NEARLY 301 PRIZES
Worth Rs. 1,200
Get Lucky Number Coupon and Win a handsome Prize.
SWADESHI MARKET
Bombay 2.
Market will remain open during Sunday

EMBARGO ON EXPORT LIFTED

MOSCOW LEARNS FROM EXPERIENCE: DRASTIC REORGANISATION OF ARMY AND NAVY TACTICS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The Government have released for the Soviet seven million dollars worth of machine tools on which an embargo was formerly placed.

The Maritime Commission is understood to have sanctioned the charter to Russia of 100,000 tons of American tankers.—Reuter.

SMALL UNITS, THE DECISIVE FACTOR

Soviet Reorganisation Of Tactical Training

LONDON, Oct. 12.

"Drastic reorganisation" of tactical training of the Soviet armed forces based on the experiences of the Finnish war and the war in the West is reflected in tactical exercises now being held by the Red Army and Navy in many parts of the Soviet Union, according to the newspaper "Pravda", quoted by the Moscow Radio.

The "Pravda" declares that the present manoeuvres emphasise the improvement in the tactical skill of small units and individual commanders and soldiers and adds that victory on the battlefield in future will be based on the efficiency of the small unit.—Reuter.

THAI DEMAND ON INDO-CHINA

TOKYO, Oct. 12.

The United States Minister in Bangkok has called the attention of Thailand to "the American pronouncement for the maintenance of Far-Eastern "status quo" in connection with the Bangkok Government's recent territorial demands on Indo-China". according to a Bangkok message to the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

Pacific League To Halt Japan

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

Formation of a Pacific League of Non-Totalitarian Powers to restrain Japan is suggested by the "Herald Tribune." It refers in this connection to China, France, Britain, Australia, Newzealand and Canada. Malaya, Holland, Portugal and the United States and says that such a League would have two objectives, namely, maintenance of status quo and aid to China.

"Just as the United States is heavily in debt to Britain for absorbing the destructive energies of Axis, so the United States is in debt to China. Aid to China and Britain have the same moral sanctions. Risk of war already exists and the United States has little Japanese goodwill to lose and can, therefore, take strong measures."—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 12

Charlottentown (Prince Edward Island), Canada, is now going ahead with the training of ten thousand British airmen "over and above the Empire Air Training Scheme" declared Mr. Hanson, Conservative Leader. He added: "I have this from the Air Ministry itself."—Reuter.

America Cannot Wait!

U. S. Press On Best Time To Beat Japan

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The 'Christian Science Monitor' says that the Sino-Japanese war is now part of the problem of defence of both the remaining great democracies, adding "in the United States the problem is being tackled calmly with all values carefully weighed and in an atmosphere, of Anglo-American co-operation."

The "Saint Louis Standard" says, "We cannot wait until China, our first line of defence in Asia and Britain our first line of defence in Europe are overthrown. If the worst comes to the worst and we are forced to take stern measures against Japan, the best possible time is while Britain still stands guard over the Atlantic. The new triple alliance is hollow and meaningless while the British Blockade endures."

The "Akron Beacon Journal", commenting on Hitler's failure to break the British Blockade or drive the R. A. F. from the skies says, "Hitler and Mussolini would not be trying to find new fronts on which to fight if they were not worried about their prospects on the old ones."

The "Tulsa World" says that there is good reason for asserting that Britain is gaining over Germany and that Germany is suffering mightily under the R. A. F.'s constant blows."—Reuter.

BRITONS TO LEAVE RUMANIA

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is now officially confirmed in London that British residents in Rumania have been warned by the British Legation of the danger they are likely to run if they remain in enemy-occupied territory. The British legation in Bucharest hopes to be able to evacuate all British subjects wishing to leave the country.

Meantime Reuter learns that the British Minister, confronted as he is by contradictory statements on the part of members of the Rumanian Government, is consistently pressing for further explanations and information.—Reuter.

WHEN BURMA ROAD REOPENS

LASHIO (Burma), Oct. 12.

The Chinese Government are stated to be considering prohibition of all private commercial traffic by road for three months from October 18 in order to relieve congestion and obstruction of military transport, according to report from Kunming. Only lorries with special permits will be permitted over the Chinese section of the road.—A. P.

ON BRITAIN'S FRONT LINE

Nazis Begin A New Phase: Junkers Back Again To The Attack

LONDON, October 12

Reuter's special correspondent with the British front line writes:

"However much London has had to take it again in the past few nights, to have a grandstand view as I had had from a south-east England cliff of the flashes of storm the R.A.F. is making 20 miles across the Channel, is to appreciate Britain giving German soldiers a dose of their own medicine.

It should comfort Londoners to realise this that British bombing of enemy-occupied forts—repeated further inland and into Germany itself—is at least as monotonous in its nightly regularity as raids on the English capital. The steady crump of high explosive bomb and frenzied reply of anti-aircraft shells go on for hours on end and the German Civilian tastes the medicine too.

A NEW PHASE

The Nazis have begun a new phase of day raiding in an effort to fulfil their boast that the coastal towns are a mass of ruins.

Into the Dover area more shells are also dropping. If the German long-range guns cannot do better, they might as well leave it to the bombers who have joined them in strafing. Crushed shells, homes and buildings here and there along this part of the British front line testify to the imperfect aim of the Nazi air offensive in July and August.

I have just inspected one of the targets of junkers divebombers which I hear have returned to attack on this area after having been withdrawn from service for a full month. For a week the Nazi planes came over every day after which the German radio announced that the target was no more but I have seen that the claim is on par with the oft-repeated canard of the sinking of the Ark Royal.

A HUNDRED BOMBS, BUT.....

The Colonel of an Infantry Regiment guarding a section of the coast not far away told me that a hundred bombs, dropped in his sector upto September had caused but one military casualty. It was here on the smooth broad sands which are nearest the French Coast that the imprint of the invading jackboot had been expected. Here too the troops are keenly awaiting the next visit of the bombers for they have had a lot of practice at blazing away with all arms they have and they like it.

I also visited a school for training young British Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the use of small arms which has attracted the attention of German raiders. But this school protects itself in many ways against low-flying attack, the correct use of these arms and anti-aircraft weapons being an important part of the curriculum.

ATTACKS ON HARBOURS

Despite attacks on the harbours of Britain's chief Channel ports, Folkstone and Dover, one cannot escape expectancy on these quiet afternoons that at any moment, steamers from Calais and Boulogne should arrive. All advanced airfields bombed by Germans are still in use. As I motored across, one of them, a twinengined bomber, was being warmed up to join in Britain's daily reply to the 'Blitzkrieg'.—Reuter.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bhajan Lal. 5-15 Yamuna Sane. 5-30 Sarjit Kaur: Light music. 5-40 N. R. Shahane. 5-50 Ghulam Ali Khan of Rohtak. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Songs from the stage. 6-30 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 6-45 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 7 Listeners' letters. 7-15 For Villagers only. 8 Namakdan: Variety prog. in Hindustani. 8150 Next week's Prog. 9-30 B B C News relay 10 It has happened or Violin recital. 10-5 N. R. Shahane. 10-20 Mushtari Bai. 10-30 Geet aur Ghazal.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Mushtari Bai. 7-25 N. R. Shahane. 7-35 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 7-50 Yamuna Sane. 8 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Ghulam Ali Khan of Rohtak. 9-50 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 A Symphony Concert. 10-30 London Theatre Memories.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Musical prelude. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Dhuns on the reeds. 8-35 The Silver Screen. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-News. 9-15 Babu Khan of Indore: Been. 9-35 Pramila Bai. 9-50 Flute and Sitar. 10-30 Panditrao Nagarkar. 11 Bibhas on Jaltarang. 11-10 Screen Hits. 11-25 Pramila Bai. 11-40 Satpatri Dari: Marathi sketch. 12 noon Roshanara Begam. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 1-10 Panditrao Nagarkar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Pramila Bai. 5-20 Gopalrao: Violin solo. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Babu Khan of Indore: Been. 5-55 Ek Ghazal. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the Town. 6-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 6-40 Readings from Marathi Books. 6-50 Ghulam Mustafa. 7-10 Shahnai Solo. 7-20 Khayal Marwa. 7-35 The A I R Trio. 7-45 Sindhi Ghazal. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The Fortnight in Sport. 8-45 Pramila Bai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-5 As in Bombay 1. 8-5 A musical Cocktail. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Allah Rakha: Ghazal. 8-50 Ebrahim: Clarionet. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12.57 Kshatishchandra Bose: Dilruba. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Ek Dadra. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Nagappa: Bhajan Mira Bai. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Roshanara Begam. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Babu Khan of Indore: Been. 9-20 Roshanara Begam. 10-5 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Bhanumati: Historical play in Hindustani.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Shap-Mukti: An Oriya Drama. 5-50 Listening Tunes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Sachin Dev Burman: Bhatiali songs. 7-30 Sachin Das Motilal. 8 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-20 Rajen Sen Gupta: Sarod recital. 8-30 Biren Mookerjee. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 9 Background to the news. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 The Lamp of Memory: Debroy Somers Band.

BEEN BROADCAST TO-DAY

Bombay Radio is going to have a celebrity from Indore to-day (Sunday). He is Ustad Bappu Khan, the famous been' player. Pupil of the late renowned Murad Khan, Babu Khan of Indore is one of the few master beenkars left in the country He will broadcast thrice in the day, beginning with 9-15 a.m. followed by another recital at 5-35 p.m. and rounded off at 9 p.m. with a 20-minute performance on 61.48 metres.

WAR GIFTS FUND— LADIES' COMMITTEE

The weekly meeting of the War Gifts Fund Ladies' Committee was held in their office, Central Bank Building (Third Floor), on Monday morning. Lady Blackwell was in the chair. The following events were discussed:—

The Mammoth Jumble Sale which took place on Friday (Oct. 11) and will continue to-day (Saturday, 12th Oct.) in the Town Hall from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m. on both days. Refreshments will be available and the Ex Services Band will play on Saturday. There will be marvellous bargains as amongst the jumble are an electric gramophone, an H. M. V. Battery Wireless, some valuable old China from the collection of Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, and a host of beautiful articles. On October 15 and 16 there will be a Water Polo Tournament in the Victoria Baths (beside Back Back Bay Baths) at 6-15 p.m. The entire proceeds of the 15th will go to the War Gifts Fund and on the 16th to the Silver Trinket Fund for Ambulances. On the 15th the Parsi team will challenge the Calcutta Water Polo Team and on the 16th the Dharampur Boat Club will challenge them. Tickets at Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 may be had from the Victoria Baths or from the Ladies' Committee

MONSTROUS BRIDGE DRIVE

On October 23 there is to be a Monster Bridge Drive at the Nizam's Palace by kind permission of H. E. H. the Nizam. This Bridge Mah Jongg and Rummy event has been timed for the evening so that men will be able to have a share in the fun from 7 p.m. till 10 p.m. A delicious Buffet Supper will be available from 9 p.m. till 10 p.m. and there will also be a well stocked Bar. A raffle with three delightful prizes will be drawn during the evening and there will also be prizes for Bridge, Mah Jongg and Rummy. The very moderate charge for all this is Rs. 3 per head and tickets may be had from Mrs. Camar Tyabji or from the Ladies' Committee.

Mrs. Pether, a member of the Ladies' Committee, was congratulated on having collected over Rs. 1,100 from friends by her own efforts. Mrs. Banno P. Sethna undertook to sell flower buttonholes in various hotels for the War Gifts Fund.

"DEFEND INDIA" FLAGS

"Defend India" flags are now on sale at the Army and Navy Stores, from Mr. Walter, Warner Brothers and from the Ladies' Committee.

Ladies were urged to push the sale of War Gifts Stamps for sealing letters as much as possible. These can be had from the Ladies' Committee office.

Mrs. Milne Henderson was congratulated on the success of the Crazy Music Hall Show, which had realised a sum of Rs. 6,700 for the War Gifts Fund. The Bombay Photographic Society have offered to give the total proceeds of their Exhibition—after expenses have been deducted—to the War Gifts Fund Ladies' Committee. The Exhibition is to be held from October 27 till November 7 and the entrance charge will be annas 8. The opening of the Exhibition on October 26 will be by invitation.

CONCERT AT C J HALL

On October 27 the Choral and Philharmonic Society are to give a Concert in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Further details about time, tickets, etc. will be published later.

From November 4 till November 9 there will be an Exhibition of Sculpture and Drawings by Doris Gerrard and of Paintings by Charles Gerrard in the Sir J. J. School of Art. The Exhibition will be open by invitation on November 4 and will be open to the public from the 8th to the 9th. Most attractive catalogues of this event are now on sale at Rs. 3 each and may be had from Mrs. Gerrard at the School of Art or from the Ladies Committee. This most popular Exhibition is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lumley.

About the beginning of December there is to be a Grand Scientific Exhibition in the Institute of Science.

CHILDREN'S PARTY

On December 12 the Children's Party will take place at Government House.

Mrs. N. G. Irvine, who is in charge of the Collection Boxes for Home Collections would be most grateful if more people would come forward to take these boxes for their homes. In two months these boxes brought in over Rs. 2,000 and a far greater sum might be realised, if more people would interest themselves in the scheme.

Mrs. Irvine whose address is the Imperial Bank Flat, Tel. No. 21651, will gladly deliver boxes to any address on receipt of a note with the address.

It was reported that a sum of Rs. 1,700 had been received from a performance of "Nirdosh", staged by the New Balivala Dramatic Society under the auspices of the Gamadia Colony Welfare Association at the Balivala Theatre on October 5. The total expenses of over Rs. 300 were borne by the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia. Mr M P Khareghat, Sir J. M. Boman-Behram and Mrs. E. S. Billimoria.

ACTUARIES EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results of the Examinations of the Institute of Actuaries held in May, 1940 as cabled to the Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce:—

Part I. No. 58. Moghe, Nilkanth Ganesh, No. 61. Mutatkar, V. L., No. 62. Narayanan, K.S., No. 123. Patel, Raojibhai B.

Part II. No. 61. Shah, Ratilal D.

Part III.—No. 8 Dalal, P. M., No. 10 Dave, Baldevji Gopalji, No. 13 Gai, Barjor Sorabji, No. 23 Kale Keshav Yeshvant, No. 31 Mahalingam, S., No. 33 Markan, D.D., No. 34 Mehta, Ravindra M., No. 35 Mutatker, S. L., No. 47 Sapre, V. L.

PART IV.—No. 22. Priolker, G. S., No. 29 Sesha, Iyer D

PART V.—No. 14 Sharp, C. D.

PART VI.—No. 9 Pandit, Kantilal A., No. 14 Sesha Iyer D., No. 18 Vora, Vrindavan Hargovinddas.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Following a further decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 192 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 192/8 and declined to Rs. 192/4. At this level some short covering appeared and the market improved to Rs. 193/4. Later on there was a rumour of rain in Berar and Nagpur, the focal market advanced to Rs. 194/8 on further shorts covering. Then the market was steady. Market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs.	194	0 0
Oomra January		170	8 0
Oomra March		173	9 0
Bengal January		138	8 0
Bengal March		140	12 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.	
Amr For Pow 5 per cent 2030	49	
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	24	
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	44	1/2
Columbia Gas and Electric	5	1/4
Elec Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	38	
Electric Bond and Share Com	5	
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	64	
Amr Tel and Tel	161	1/2
Western Union Telegraph	19	
New York Central R R	14	1/2
Union Pacific	82	
Great Northern Pfd	27	1/2
Sun Life of Canada	270	
Australia 5 per cent 1955	54	
United States Steel	59	1/4
Bethlehem Steel	80	1/2
Crucible Steel	32	
Republic Steel	17	5/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	22	
Anaconda Copper	22	3/8
Chrysler Motors	78	3/4
General Motors	40	
Kennecott Copper	29	7/8
Socony	7	3/4
Standard Oil of N. J.	33	
Texas Corporation	33	3/4
Consolidated Oil	5	7/8

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Oct. 12

The British Food Ministry purchased 8,000 to 9,000 tons of groundnuts from the market. 4,500 tons bought at £10-10-0 F.O.B. Madras and Marmagoa, October/November shipment and the remaining stock at £10-0-0 November/December delivery

There was plenty of demand in ready from Offices and Mills, but there were scarcity of contracts

Linseed market was steady. Shippers bought ready at Rs. 0-2-9 below May delivery prices. There was a demand from Australia, but no freight is available.

Cottonseeds market was steady and there was foreign buying on account of rain in Berar and Nagpur expecting arrival late. Castorseeds market was also steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, October 12

LONDON—
B C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 11th April
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 11th April
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 11th April
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 24
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 12th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 12th inst.
New York London 4.03 3/4 11th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 11th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 11th inst.
London Switzerland 17.36/46 11th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 11th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 11th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0. 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 11th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call no demand.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone:—Very easy

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb quoted 30
Barletta Russo ..... not quoted
South Australian Oct Nov quoted 26/3

LONDON RUBBER

London Oct. 11

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 11 13/16

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 12.

After a steady rise during the past two days the market was inclined to rule quiet to-day with the prices of Tata Steel shares moving in a narrow range. Tata Deferreds opened around their previous closing level at 1730 and changed hands between 1732-8 and 1725 at which rate they closed. The Ordinaries opened at 342 and moved between 343 and 341-8. Among textiles Bombay Dyeings were quoted at 956-4. Indian Irons were a shade better at 28-8.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1732-8) 1730 1732-8 1725
Tata Ordinaries (34[illegible] 342 343 341 8
Tata Ordinary 341/8; Tata Deferred 1725; Indian Iron 28/6; Bombay Dyeing 956/4; Century 300; Central India 285; Kohinoor 375; Associated Cement 121/4; Bombay Burma 505; Scindia Steam 19/3; Tata Hydro 170; Reserve Bank 106; Imperial Bank F P 1527/8; Central Bank 38/8; Bank of India 135; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 91/4

FOREIGN MARKETS

BOMBAY Oct. 12.

All New York markets are closed to-day, it being "Columbus Day."

London Stock Exchange, Commodities and Liverpool Market will remain closed on Saturday as usual.

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool March 277 penny points at exchange 1/6.

Broach A/M below New York May 187 cent points at exchange 331.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

UPPERS—
January ..... 10.55—00
GIZA—
January ..... 10.90—02

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Broach A/M highest 194 lowest 192 closing 193 1/4
Oomra D/J highest 170 1/2 lowest 168 1/4 closing 170
Oomra March highest 173 lowest 171 closing 172 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 138 1/4 lowest 136 1/2 closing 138
Bengal March highest 140 1/2 lowest 138 3/4 closing 140 1/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 12

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London Spot silver was 1/16d. up at 23 7/16d. and Forward quotation were unchanged at 23 5/16d. There was practically no business and the market was very quiet. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London quotations were not received. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 61-8-0 and Forward parity was Rs. 61-3-6. The local market was quiet with scattered buying. Trading was restricted and quotations were as under:—

GOLD		
Ready	Rs.	42 13 6
Aso		41 14 6
Sovereigns		26 4 6
SILVER		
Ready		62 13 6
Aso		62 14 6

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 11.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 5/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Oct. 12

Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 58 0 0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 71 0 0
Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment September Rs. 9-0-0 F B H
Shipment December Rs. 9-4-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-2-0 to 14-6-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-7-0 to 14-15-0
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 11.

T T London on:—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/8
Madrid	37.70
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.36/17.46
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

R. A. F. OVER GERMANY

"Indescribable Destruction" Admitted By Nazi News Agency

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Despite adverse weather conditions on Friday night, targets attacked by R.A.F. bombers in Germany and enemy occupied territory including ail plants, factories, docks at Kiel, Hamburg, Bremershaven, Wesermunde and Wilhelmshaven, says an Air Ministry "communique" which adds that several enemy aerodromes were also bombed.

Our offensive against Channel Ports from Rotterdam to Cherbourg was continued. All our aircraft returned safely.

A number of German towns are mentioned by the Cologne correspondent of the German News Agency in a report to Berlin on the results of a bombing attack by the R.A.F. in Germany on Thursday night.

The references are all to "residential quarters" and the report adds that many civilians were killed and injured. The towns mentioned include Essen, Castrol-rauxel, Dusseldorf, Leipzig, Magdeburg and in Cologne on Wednesday night.

According to the Official German News Agency, "scene of indescribable destruction" has resulted from the bombing of Hamburg on Thursday night. The statement draws a picture of "destroyed houses, fallen walls, collapsed roofs and heaps of rubble."

British raids over Germany and occupied territories during the week ending at dawn of October 11 were on the same heavy scale as the preceding week. From authoritative sources in London it is learned that the outstanding objectives attacked included the following:—

Berlin power stations, gas works, aeroengine works, electrical equipment factory and railway goodsyards.

At Essen, Krupps works were twice raided.

Other objectives attacked were aluminium works and a carbon electrode factory at Grevenbroich, a metal works at Hanau, and the Fokker Aircraft Factory at Amsterdam which was raided three times.

Supply ships were sunk by the fleet air arm off Norway.

Seven great oil plants in Germany including the Rhenania Ossag Works, Hamburg, with a combined annual capacity of nearly a million and a half metric tons were heavily attacked on Thursday night.

The German Official News Agency states "indescribable destruction" reigns within a kilometre radius of the Hamburg objective.

In all 58 raids were carried out against ports, coastal defences and shipping, 28 against railway junctions and goodsyards, 13 against factories, 35 against aerodromes and sea plane bases, 12 against oil plants and refineries etc., and 7 against public utility establishments. In all these widespread raids eight of our aircraft were lost and three German planes are known to be destroyed. —Reuter.

EAST INDIES FUND TO BUY BRITISH PLANES

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Prince Bernhardt, on behalf of Queen Wilhelmina, handed to Lord Beaverbrook a cheque sufficient to purchase 40 Spitfires and 16 Lockheed Hudsons subscribed by the Dutch East Indies.

Indians and the British in Baghdad and northern Iraq collected 5,000 sterling in six weeks for fighter planes.

The Singapore Straits Times War Fund now totals 4,250,000 Straits dollars.—Reuter.

WARDHA INDICTS FRONTIER POLICY

Govt. Refusal To Permit Goodwill Mission To Visit Waziristan Exposes Harmful Nature Of Policy Pursued On The Frontier

KERALA P. C. C. SUPERSEDED

WARDHAGANJ, October 12.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned after a five hours' session, till to-morrow.

At to-day's sitting Mahatma Gandhi appears to have replied to criticism of a restricted Satyagraha plan, but no final conclusions have been reached.

TALKS AT SEVAGRAM

Moulana Azad and Pandit Nehru are meeting Gandhiji at Sewagram to-morrow morning to evolve complete unanimity about the plan. Presumably, they desire more widening of its scope.

It is probable, however, that the session would conclude to-morrow evening.—United Press.

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 12.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolutions on the report of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Asaf Ali on Waziristan and Dr. Subbaroyan's report on Kerala incidents.

"The Working Committee has considered the report of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Asaf Ali. The Committee regret that the Government of India have prevented them from visiting Waziristan on a Goodwill Mission from the people of India. The Committee further regret and are surprised at their being prevented from visiting even Bannu City which is part of the regularly administered province. This action of the Government confirms the impression that the British authorities are not desirous of encouraging or permitting the development of friendly relations between the people of India and the transborder peoples.

The Committee are convinced that the policy so far followed by the Government on the Frontier is wrong and harmful and has completely failed. The people of India will gladly develop friendly contacts with the transborder tribes and thus put an end to a conflict which is harmful to both. Whilst unfortunately the Mission has been unable to reach Waziristan, and to explore the possibilities of rendering such aid in social and economic spheres as was possible, the Working Committee assures the Waziris and the other transborder tribes that their effort in this direction will continue."

KERLA P. C. C.

"The Working Committee considered the report presented by Dr. Subbaroyan and A. K. L. Nandkeolyar upon the affairs of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and in view of the circumstances reported, the Working Committee appoint: (1) Shri R. K. L. Nandkeolyar, (2) Shri M. B. Govindan Menon, (3) Shri G. K. Govindan Nair to take charge of the Kerala P. C. C. and carry on work in the province till further instructions. This Committee of three shall exercise all the functions of the Kerala P. C. C."—A. P.

"ON CHINA'S BATTLEFIELD"

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Dr. Atal, Leader of the Indian Medical Mission to China, will give a talk entitled 'On China's Battlefield' from the Madras station of the All-India Radio at 8-30 p.m. on Monday, October 14. The talk will be broadcast on both wavelengths and will also be relayed by Trichinopoly.—A. P.

Mahatma To Write To Viceroy Again

(Continued from Page 11.)

gress demand for freedom of speech" in respect of war.

It is not yet clear whether any specific resolution on the subject will be passed by the Working Committee or it will be decided to leave everything in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi. In the latter case, nothing may be officially released to the press until perhaps Mahatma Gandhi has written to the Viceroy.

The Working Committee considered the Kerala report and the Waziristan report this norning.—A. P.

GANDHIJI NOT LIKELY TO COURT ARREST

Earlier messages stated:

Informal talks among Congress leaders assembled here indicate that Mahatma Gandhi is unlikely to court arrest this time even if the Working Committee decides on some kind of struggle confined to a selected few individual Civil Disobedience.

Such a decision appears to be almost certain now. In support of this argument Mahatma Gandhi's speech at the Bombay A. I. C. C. is quoted.

Jawahar's Support

It transpires that all members except Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had had their say regarding Gandhiji's plan of 'satyagraha" which he unfolded yesterday. Pandit Nehru offered his observations this afternoon, but after his talks with Gandhiji last night at Sewagram he appears to support the main and basic outlines of Gandhiji's plan of action.

Mahatma To Issue Statement

The "United Press" learns that Gandhiji will shortly issue a statement fixing the date, manner and method of satyagraha on the issue of freedom of speech and action, and the name also of the person who will start peaceful and non-violent campaign. The Working Committee is expected not to issue any statement on the subject except reiterating its faith in Mahatmaji's leadership, and declaring that the time had come when the Congress must pursue the course of satyagraha under Gandhiji's direction.

It is further learnt that though Gandhiji appears to have "perfected" his plan of Satyagraha the Congress leaders have been told that he would do nothing without their approval and consent. It is believed that satyagraha will be confined to a selected few, whom Gandhiji trusts fully and completely. Satyagrahis will be selected from the believers in out-and-out of non-violence having imbibed the utmost spirit of satyagraha, immolation and sacrifice.

The future course of struggle will, however, depend upon Government action, and the ways and means adopted by the authorities "to meet the Congress challenge."

The intention at Wardha for the present appears to be not to have any mass movement to avoid greater embarrassment and complications. But it is emphasised that the future course of action will naturally depend upon the "other party".

Chinese Victory

SIX-DAY BATTLE ON SOUTH BANK OF THE YANGTZE

CHUNGKING, Oct. 12.

A Chinese victory in a six-day battle on the south bank of the Yangtse river in southern Anhwei is splashed in newspapers. It is claimed that the Japanese suffered 7,000 casualties.

The reports state that the battle began when the Japanese tried to push across the south towards Ninekwo, but were surrounded by the Chinese northeast of Chinghsien. Some of the Japanese who attempted to continue the advance southward along the Chingyih river were intercepted by strong Chinese Columns.—Reuter.

Japanese To Leave London

TOKYO, Oct. 12

Virtually all representatives of Japanese firms will evacuate London when the liner "Fushimaimaru" arrives at an Irish port at the end of the month, according to a Domei telegram from London.

Some 180 Japanese are expected to board the liner, leaving only a handful of their fellow-countrymen to watch their firms' interests.

After doing business in London for over ten years almost all banks excepting the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Mitsui Bussan Office will close down.

The Japanese remaining will include members of the Embassy Staff, ten members of the Yokohama Specie Bank and five members of Mitsui Bussan.—Reuter.

"Paduka Pattabhishekam" At Asthika Samaj Hall

"A South Indian" writes:—

The report of C.K.N. regarding "Paduka Pattabhishekam" appearing in Saturday's "Chronicle" is unfair and misleading in some respects. There are obvious defects in the performance to which it is better attention is drawn only to-day.

In the allotment of characters, the organisers have not made a happy choice. Last year I witnessed "Seethakalyanam" staged more or less by the same actors. I only wish that the same allotment of roles had been maintained at least so far as Rama and Dasaratha were concerned. The title role of Bharatha should have been given to the actor who played 'Lakshmana.'

C.K.N. mentions particular actors who 'shone well.' I wonder why he omitted Kaikeyi, who was the only actor in whom both personality and acting were harmoniously combined.

The drama was not replete with songs. In fact the music to put it very mildly was inadequate and does not enhance the ability of the 'able hand.' It is a pity that the organisers could not have obtained the services of competent well-known musical directors in the S. I. dramatic world of Bombay.

A re-allotment of characters, competent musical direction and a three months' sound training of the same troupe, I make bold to assert, would provide the S. I. public of Bombay with a performance comparable to the best amateur performance in the Bombay S. Indian stage. Will the South Indian Association (Ladies' Section) take note of this?

"Mission Was Successful"

Thailanders Leave India With Warm Feeling

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The Thailand Goodwill Mission, headed by His Excellency Captain Luang Dhamrang Navasvasti, arrived here this morning. They were received at the station by Nowab Habibulla, Minister for Local Self-Government, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and several other local officials.

Interviewed by the "United Press," His Excellency said that though their visit was too short to take any impression about India, they had received warm welcome everywhere both from officials and non-officials.

Asked about the mission in India, His Excellency smilingly remarked "The Mission has been successful."

The members of the Mission will be entertained at a lunch party by the Sheriff of Calcutta, at a dinner by the Bengal Government and at tea by Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore. The members will visit Buddhist relics in the Museum, the Buddhist Association, the Mahabodhi Society and the Victoria Memorial.

The Mission will leave Calcutta to-morrow by air for Bangkok. From Bangkok they will again proceed to Singapore by train, where they will stay for three or four days. From Singapore the Mission will go to Australia by boat on a similar mission and after a fortnight's stay there will return to Bangkok.—United Press.

BOOKS SEIZED FROM EX-LAHORE CASE PRISONER'S HOUSE

BETTIAH, Oct. 12.

The police searched the residence of Mr. Kamal Nath Tewari, and ex-Lahore Conspiracy case prisoner, and seized a number of books Mr. Tewari has, for some time past, been addressing mass meetings and enrolling volunteers.

The residence of Mr. Tewari's brother was also searched by the police.—United Press.

AFGHAN KING VISITS GHAZNI

PESHAWAR, Oct. 11.

King Zahirshah of Afghanistan paid a visit to Ghazni last week-end to inspect the Siraj dams constructed in pursuance of the Government's irrigation plan.

The King also visited ancient tombs and mausoleums including that of Sultan Mahmud Ghazni. His Majesty returned to Kabul the following day.—A P

Poona Races In Aid Of War Fund

POONA, Oct. 12.

In aid of the War Fund the Poona and Kirkee Hounds Hunt Gymkhana Race Club has decided to hold two meetings on the 19th and 26th October respectively at the Kirkee race course.—A. P.

Adulteration Of Ghee, Butter And Milk

During the week-ended 28th September 1940, seven persons were convicted and fined for adulteration of ghee and butter. The highest fine for the adulteration of butter was Rs. 100, while the highest extent to which it was adulterated was 54.5 per cent. The highest fine for the adulteration of ghee was Rs. 80, while the highest extend to which it was adulterated was 60.9 per cent.

26 persons were convicted for adulteration of milk. The highest fine for adulteration was Rs. 100, while the highest extent to which it was adulterated was 55.0 per cent.

NAZI AND FASCIST PROPAGANDA REGARDING SPAIN

Are German Troops On Way To Italy?

LONDON, (By Cable).

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

Some difference between the German and Italian propaganda about Spain are noticeable. Italian press extracts give the impression that Spain will not yet enter the war on the Axis side.

German propaganda, on the other hand, conveys the idea that everything has now been settled between the Axis and Spain. The German wireless has tried to give the latter impression by skilfully quoting Italian sources. It was said that the magnificent welcome given by the people of Rome to Senor Suner, Spanish Falange Chief and Minister of the Interior, proves that Spain's ties with the Axis are clearly and finally determined. The activities of Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid, it was declared, will meet with no success and Spain is aware of the part she is now enabled to play in the future of Europe. But like Italian propaganda the German broadcast did not declare that a change in Spain's attitude was imminent.

Axis propaganda is again trying to create trouble between Egypt and Great Britain. After making unconvincing claims regarding the recent Egyptian Cabinet crisis in which four Ministers resigned, the Italian and German propaganda machines are now trying to convince the Egyptian people that they are simply an instrument of British policy.

The reports that German troops are on their way to Italy are regarded here as probably true, but there is no confirmation. The movement of German troops to Italy as a preliminary to an impending onslaught of the Axis on the Mediterranean and Northern Africa would come as no surprise. Marshal Graziani, the Italian Commander, is continuing his preparations in Libya for attacking Egypt, but there is no news of German units having arrived to support him.

"SAKAL"-BELVI CASE COMPROMISED

Memorial For Late Srinivasrao Kaujalgi

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM, (By Mail).

Mr. K G. Gokhale M.L.A., expressed his regret for having published a series of articles against Mr. Belvi M.L.C. in the "Sakal"—a Poona Marathi paper. The editor and the founder of the said Marathi paper too have expressed regret for having published the articles. So the case ended in compromise.

It will be recalled that in the last Bombay Legislative Council elections Mr. Belvi fought as an independent candidate against Mr. Potdar—a Congress candidate. Mr. Gokhale, in order to support the Congress candidate wrote a series of articles against Mr. Belvi.

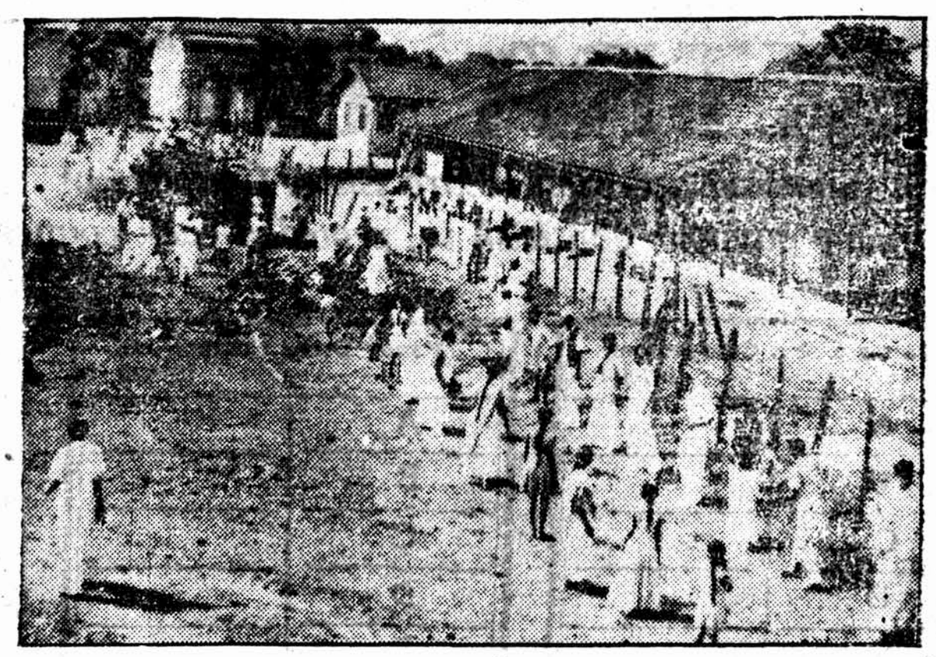
MEMORIAL TO LATE KAUJALGI

The Bijapur Municipality has decided to build a memorial to late Mr. Shrinivasrao Kaujalgi, prominent Karnatak Congressman. A Special Committee has been appointed for the same. The Municipality has promised to bear a part of the expenses.

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Suicide" was the verdict returned by the City Coroner's Jury at the resumed hearing of the inquest to-day, on the body of Duleepsingh (35) a resident of Kingsway, who died in the Hospital due to opium poisoning on September 15.

The chit found under his (deceased's) pillow disclosed that as he could not carry on he would commit suicide for which nobody should be blamed.



Satyagrahis and other Congress workers cleaning Harijan quarters at Ghatkopar on Gandhi Jayanti day.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW DELHI, 12.

The total approximate gross earnings of all state-owned railways for ten days ending 30th September amount to Rs. 302 lakhs. This is Rs. 31 lakhs more than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of previous year and Rs. 27 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1939-40. The total approximate gross earnings from first April to 30th. September 1940, amount to Rs. 51.04 crores. This is Rs. 532 lakhs more than the actuals for the previous year.—A P

INDIAN SHIPPERS' GRIEVANCES

RANGOON, Oct. 11

Sir George Campbell, the Controller of Shipping, who is now in Rangoon, received a deputation of local Indian shippers. The deputationists drew his attention to the inadequacy of passenger and freight space allotted in ships bound for Indian ports.—A. P.

Dist. Congress President Arrested

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Advices received here show that Mr. Gobind Sahai, President of the Bijnor District Congress Committee and ex-secretary to the Revenue Minister of the United Provinces, was arrested there on October 10 and is being brought to Lahore to stand his trial under section 38 of the Defence of India Rules for a speech made at a public meeting in Lahore last month.—United Press.

Honouring Tairsee's Memory

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, Oct. 9.

It is proposed to erect a new building for the Harijan Boarding which is known as Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding. Mr. Vijayasinghji Bhimani and Mr. Rameshwardas Birla have donated Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 2,200 respectively towards the erection of the building. Four rooms out of this new building are proposed to be named after Mr. Vijayasinghji while other four rooms are proposed to be named after the late Mr. L. R. Tairsee who took keen interest in the activities of Harijan movement.

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

A no-confidence motion against Mayor Lalji Mahrotra has been submitted by eleven Muslim Councillors and will come up for consideration at the special meeting of the Karachi Municipal Corporation convened on Monday by the Mayor for the purpose.—A. P.

KING AND QUEEN IN FEEDING CENTRES

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The King received in audience Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, and decorated him with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Bath.

Later the King and Queen visited new feeding centres in South London, set up for the benefit of those who had lost their homes as the result of the air raids.—Reuter.

Barawafat Day Riot Accused Committed To Sessions

LUCKNOW, Oct. 12.

"It is clear that the accused had aimed a deliberate blow at Mr. Charles, and had it gone home the result might well have been fatal. It was very fortunate that Mr. Charles successfully parried the attack with his stick."

Thus observed Mr. S. W Bobb, First Class Magistrate, Lucknow when committing Syed Husain to the sessions on charges of rioting and attempt to murder. He was further charged with resisting a constable in the discharge of his duties.

The case against Syed Husain was a sequel to rioting on April 21 last Barawafat day-when it is alleged the accused attempted to attack Mr. Charles, the then City Magistrate.

British Naval Mission For Canada

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.

A British Commission will visit Canada shortly for discussions with Canadian Naval authorities on building merchantships, announced Mr. MacDonald, Naval Minister.—Reuter.

Head Office Post Box 381.
Bombay.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Fancy Dress Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Fancy Dress Competition 13/10/40	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Syt. B. G. Kher,
Our Beloved President.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Navratri celebrations have started in right earnest. As a matter of fact, when this letter appears, the celebrations would be over.

I had an opportunity to visit the Navratri function on the first day of the inaugurations of the celebrations at Khar. It was on Wednesday, October 2, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Young girls—most of whom were Balkan-ji-Bari members in the past and have now grown up—were on the stage, doing a garba dance and singing beautifully.

It was, however, a pity to see them all in foreign clothes. Just at the very place of the celebrations, there is a Khadi Exhibition going on—and in the face of it, to see these girls in foreign clothes, while celebrating a national festival, was really not nice. What else shall I say?

Besides, the day luckily coincided with the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. And the president of the function was Sjt. B. G. Kher. In view of this, was that right?

Navratri Celebrations

LEAVING aside the above criticism, for which I beg to be excused, in case it injures anybody—for it is not meant to injure anybody's feelings, it is rather meant to put us on guard and do the right things next time,—the function was really grand. One was satisfied to see the artistic way in which these young girls sang and danced.

I would have felt proud had these old Balkan-ji-Bari girls been in Khaddar at least on that auspicious day and occasion. Perhaps even to-day, which is the last day of the Khadi Exhibition, they will purchase some hand-spun, hand-woven cloth for their future use. That is a great idea!

Sjt. B. G. Kher, inaugurating the function, explained its significance, which was to invoke the Goddess to grant us "Shakti"—power to attain the really good. true and beautiful. He hoped that those who were present among the audience would try their best to have that great power, and act in the right direction.

I join Sjt. Kher in his wishes, and trust that on the ensuing great festivals of Hindus and Muslims, the Divali and the Idd respectively, all my Hindu and Muslim sisters and brothers will wear new clothes of khaddar only, to look grand and beautiful. Just wear khaddar and look into a mirror: You will realise that what I say is right.

Children's Annual Day

ALL Branches of Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Children's Annual Day (Birthday anniversaries of the Association itself, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) on September 28 and 29. Our President, Sjt. B. G. Kher's message on the occasion was: "Children are the crest-jewels of India. Children form the most precious wealth of a nation. The Child World has so far been down-trodden. It is the primary concern of Balkan-ji-Bari to give them a chance for the development of their inherent faculties."

On Saturday, September 28, Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari children gathered in large numbers at the New Patkar Blocks. The function was arranged by the local President, Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta. Children of the Rohidas Mela staged a nice performance. Clothes, donated by Sjt. Parshutamdas Kanji, were distributed to the Harijan children of the Bandra Night School. Sjt. Satishbhai Desai, presided on the occasion.

On Sunday, September 29, morning, we had the pleasure to visit the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations organised on behalf of the Adarsha Bal Mandir, Khar, by Shrimati Dhanu Behn and Sjt. Prabhulal Upadhyaya, of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Children of the Bal Mandir sang and danced and some speakers related incidents from Gandhiji's life. Sjt. Nilkanth Mashruwalla presided on the occasions.

Balkan-ji-Bari Celebrations

IN the afternoon at 4-15 p.m., children of all the branches of Balkan-ji-Bari, belonging to Khar, Santa Cruz, Bandra Vile Parle, Ghatkopar, Bellasis Road, Jogeshwari and Andheri gathered at the Vile Parle Station. They formed into a procession which was a pretty long one, and went round the main streets of Vile Parle, singing national songs.

On arriving at the Gokalibai High School, the National Flag hoisting ceremony was performed by Sheila Behn, a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Then a programme of various items prepared by the different branches was gone through. After that stories from the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant were related by Syt. Prabhubhai, Syt. Sorabji Karaka and Syt. Ranjit Mehta. All items were very much appreciated by the audience.

Syt. Satishbhai Desai, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincia Balkan-ji-Bari gave a report of the activities of the Association and its future programme. In the end, the president of the occasion, Syt. G. N. Joshi, spoke to children, advising them to follow in the foot-steps of our revered leaders. The function ended with the distribution of light refreshments to all children.

Gandhi Jayanti
celebrations at Khar.

At Other Places

THE local branches of Ambernath and Baroda and also all centres in Sind and Calcutta celebrated the Day in a befitting manner. At Baroda, Syt. Krishnalal Jhaveri, a member of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Executive Committee, explained to the audience as to why we celebrate the All-India Children's Day. Syt. J. C. Sutaria spoke on Gandhiji and Basanti Devi from the children's point of view. Syt. Gokuldas Raichma presided on the occasion. Light freshments were served to the members.

One of our members in Goa, Bro. Dina Rangnekar wrote to me this fine letter: I congratulate the Balkan-ji-Bari and wish it many happy returns of the day on the occasion of its birthday. I shall pray to the Almighty on this day for the long life of service and usefulness of the Association. You will have a jolly good time there . . . . . I have also proposed to celebrate the Chrilden's Annual Day in the School. Please convey my remembrances to all.

Well, the Balkan-ji-Bari has completed its fourteen years this day and is now entering the fifteenth year. With the blessings of you children, may it continue to do its bit for the betterment and happiness of all boys and girls. On this day, naturally, my heart goes out to our friends—workers with whose help and co-operation the movement is achieving success day by day. Let us be grateful to them, and let us pray and hope that the Balkan-ji-Bari may prove more and more useful by and by!

* * * *

The Sea Wall

USHA was so intent on the shells she was collecting that she did not notice how quickly the tide was coming in When at last she looked up she was horrified to see that the little stretch

(Continued on Page 27)

Boys and girls of all Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Branches: Khar, Bandra, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Bellasis Road, Ghatkopar, Jogeshwari and Andheri, gathered in hundreds at Vile Parle on Sunday, September 29, to celebrate together the Children's Annual Day.

Syt. G. N. Joshi (left) presided at the Vile Parle function; Little Sheila Behn (centre) hoisted the National Flag; Syt. Satish Desai (right) presided at Bandra.

DIWALI SPECIAL
ISSUE OF
PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper
is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter.
Send for the copy. enclosing four annas s amps, from
Manager, "PUSHPA,"
31, Tribhovan Road,
Bombay, 4.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Holidays

Be A Child With Your Children

By "ESDEE"

It was an eye-opener to me to see my three children playing and enjoying cricket all by themselves.

We were holidaying in our bungalow in a small village. Usually we have a nice house-party, but that time we four were quite alone, and I was much afraid they would not have enough enjoyment.

But I was mistaken, and there was yet another lesson I had humbly to learn from my children—that some ingenuity and much unity can accomplish wonders. Here they were, only three of them, actually enjoying a game like cricket, which surely calls for numbers. But they had devised a singular plan, and hence the exitement and enjoyment. Each one represented an entire team, and took turns for all the eleven players of that team. Every run was scrupulously jotted down, every over religiously played out, bounds and over-bounds were marked before-hand and strictly observed. The other two fielded till their turn came.

Thus triangular, and even international, matches were played amid great eclat, and passers-by would stop, and watch and applaud, and pass on. One of the children would broadcast simultaneously as he played, imitating Mr. Talyarkhan so closely, that when I was not actually looking I fancied I was hearing that inimitable broadcaster himself, yes, I know this sounds a paradox, but is not life itself a great paradox?

It was a pleasure watching them I assure you. There was no quarrelling or bickering, each one was put on his honour, and there was no question of cheating.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

A thrill of pride would run through one as I watched them, and a prayer was in my heart that though now they were playing but a game for pastime in my small compound, when they grew up may they play the game of life as fair and square on the broad fields of Mother India, and may they do their bit for the uplift of our dear mother-land! Do not tell me this is mere sentiment, for is not life without sentiment like a rose without scent?

One of my boys has a flare for inventing games. One of them was a swing-game. They would take turns on the swing, throw a tennis ball some way off so that it struck the opposite wall and rebounded to the thrower. If he caught it, it meant a point, and so on.

PINGPONG AND BRIDGE

There was ping-pong too. They would play each against each, evenly, in the first round. In the second round, the winner of the first would give +5. In the third round, it was +5. —5. The results would be very funny, as A would beat B who beat C, who beat A! That was their enjoyment.

We four would play bridge tournaments of 16 rounds, each partnering each in 3 games. Individual marks were counted and the losers did some penalty arranged beforehand, for it is a rule with us not to play for money. Not, mind you, because we think ourselves better than those who do or that we are prudes or anything like that. But, we believe that too much evil is being wrought in this world for the love and lust of money, for us deliberately to foster that same love and lust in our children. But, bridge loses none of its charms on that account, I assure you. Bridge is a game of intellect, to be enjoyed as such, and not for the money it might bring you.

BOOKS.

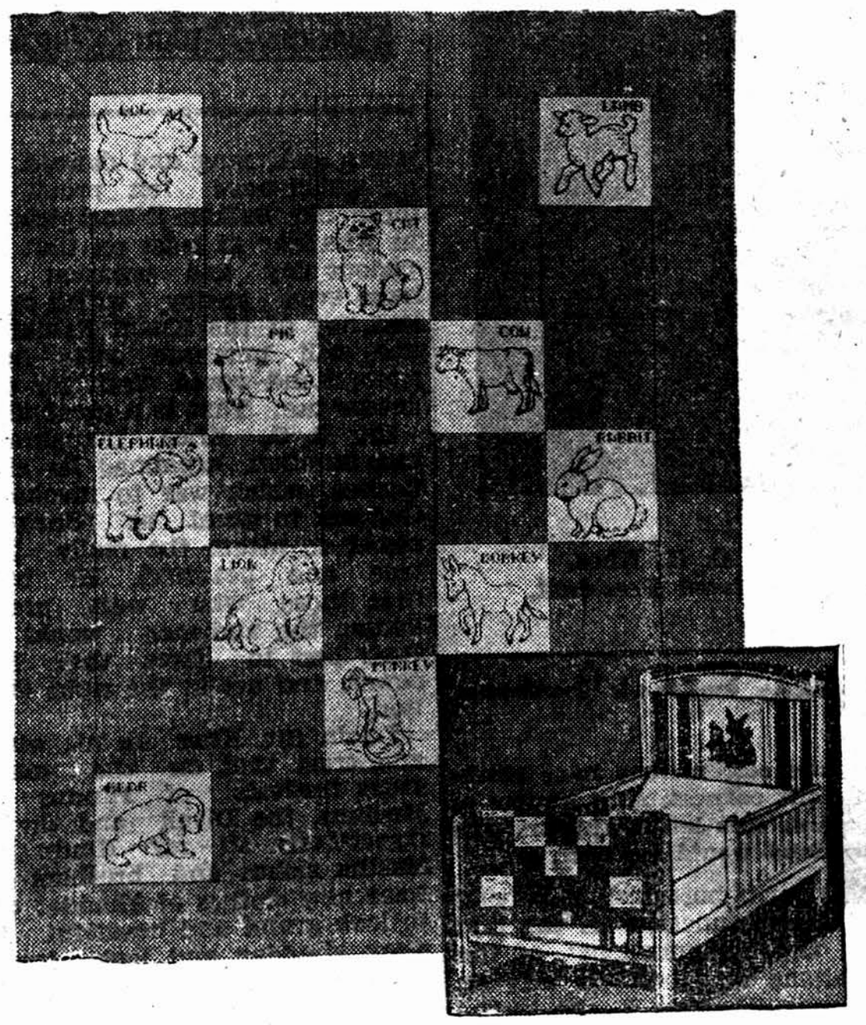
There were books of course, and we took turns for reading aloud. Reading aloud is an accomplishment which must be encouraged in our children. It gives them poise and self-confidence. It improves the tone and fibre of their voice. It incidentally widens their knowledge. Besides giving enjoyment to others, they themselves derive more pleasure thus.

I have noticed that the beauty of the language strikes us better read thus, and we enjoy jokes more heartily when they are shared. Many's the laugh, and many's the thrill we have thus shared and enjoyed together. My children may, perhaps, have derived some small benefit from my guidance in this matter, but, believe me, the benefit I have derived from this close companionship with them, is immense. It has kept me young in heart. Realise this, dear mothers, that if you wish to defy age, and the havoc played by grim Father Time, be a child with your children.

LESSON OF UNITY.

"United we stand", and so united, we successfully withstood 'ennui', at least. And unity is a virtue we cannot afford to scoff at. Should we not instil it into our children from their earliest infancy, even as we teach them to pray? "He prayeth best who loveth best", and unity is the natural consequence of a large-hearted love. Our children must grow up in the belief that what is good for the whole is good for the part, and what benefits the mass must benefit the individual: the "I" must submerge into the "We" Just as a little unity made my children's holiday enjoyable for them, may unity in its fullest sense bless our dear country!

EMBROIDERED ANIMAL CRIB COVER



THE babies who have first to learn about the animals and their names, will be amused with this coverlet. Children who already know them will cry for it! Each animal has been distinctively designed. Mothers will enjoy every stitch on it. There are 12 animals, each measuring 5 3|4 inches. The animals can be used throughout the nursery and on children's clothes.

How to win that most prized possession ..a beautiful Complexion

Do you sometimes wonder how other women *happen* to be blessed with a beautiful complexion—the kind of complexion that invites romance and makes life worth while?

It is all so easy. Each night erase the cares of the day from your skin with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream removes every trace of clogging dirt from the pores and day by day leaves your skin softer and smoother.

But a beautiful skin needs protection. To guard your complexion against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust, use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream, though absolutely invisible, cleverly hides little skin blemishes and makes your complexion young looking and lovely. Your make-up goes on smoother—it remains fresh and enchanting longer.

Get a jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Vanishing Cream today. Your skin will take on a new beauty that will delight you and be the envy of other women.

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Skin Lotion—*A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*

Perfect Face Powder—*Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The philatelic swan song of the Third French Republic made its appearance in the form of three stamps issued just prior to the Nazi invasion. One of the adhesives was a commemorative in honour of the New York World's Fair while the other two were Red Cross semi-postals.

The World's Fair item is a reissue of the stamp released last year for the same purpose, except that the 1940 edition has a value of 2 Fr. 50 while the 1939 stamp was a 2 Fr. 25. The design is the same as the special stamp of last year and still bears the date "1939." The colour is still blue but a slightly deeper shade is used this season.

For the "Crois-Rouge Francaise" (French Red Cross) a semi-postal with a value of 80 centimes plus 1 franc was issued in green. The scene depicts a doctor tending a bandaged soldier while a nurse, woman and child stand by. The Red Cross insignia is placed over the doctor's shoulder, and the inscription "Sauve" (Saved) is in a panel at the bottom of the stamp.

The other Red Cross stamp is inscribed "Pour Nos Blesses" (For Our Wounded) and pictured a nurse caring for a wounded soldier. This item has a value of 1 Fr. plus 2 Fr. and is printed in red-brown and red.

Postage Swan Song

(By Muriel Nissen)

Resume Of Centennial Issues

The festivities for the philatelic birthday party being held all this year in honour of the postage stamp's one hundredth anniversary, continue their way unabated with newcomers constantly arriving with gifts of tribute.

Burma has recently released special overprinted stamps to honour the postage centennial. The new items consist of the 2 annas 6 pies stamp of the current pictorial series with a surcharged value of "1 Anna" and the inscription "Commemoration Postage Stamp 6 May, 1940."

Special commemorative postage paper in honour of the centenary has already been issued, or is announced for early issue by the Argentina Republic, Brazil, Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, Great Britain, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal and Salvador.

It is possible that the international difficulties may complicate Guatemala's tribute to the birthday. The postage paper intended to commemorate the occasion was being printed in the Netherlands, and it is probable that it may never reach Guatemala for release.

Prolific Mexico

Mexico is being unusually generous this season in the release of commemorative postage paper. Three issues are making their appearance this summer in tribute to special events.

Already released is a 6 centavo light green stamp commemorating the recent completion of a road between Mexico City and Guadalajara. The stamp's inscription is "Monumento Commemorativo del Camino" (Monument in Commemoration of the Highway), and the design on the adhesive duly presents a picture of the monument.

The other two sets are scheduled to appear the early part of this month. One series consists of a regular postage set of three values and an airmail set also of three values. The stamps commemorate the founding of the College of San Nicolas de Hidalgo at Patzcuaro, said to be the first college in the Americas. The institution was founded in 1540 by Don Vasco de Quiroga. Comprising the postage series are 2 centavos, 5c and 10c values while the airmail section is made up of 20c, 40c and 1 peso denominations.

Lastly comes a set to mark the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Campeche in southern Mexico on the Yucatan Peninsula. In this set there is a 10c for postage and 20c, 40c and 1 peso for airmail service.

Set From Estonia

A stamp set was reported to be in preparation by Estonia shortly before the Russian occupation of the Baltic country. The set, as announced, consists of four values with a portrait of President Pats on the 3 sents orange, 6c green and 15s blue. The 1 Krown in green presents a view of Narva Falls.

San Marino Honours Cardinal

In honour of the Spanish-Italian statesman, soldier and prelate, Cardinal Giulio Alberoni, the republic of San Marino is issuing commemorative postage paper this summer. Giulio, Cardinal Alberoni, was born in 1664 and died in 1752. During the War of the Spanish Succession, Alberoni rendered substantial aid to the Duke of Vendome, commander of the French forces in Italy. It is for these services that he is being honoured on San Marino's postage.

Aid For Flood Victims

A souvenir sheet has been released by Hungary to raise funds for the relief of flood victims. These floods followed April thaws and inundate hundreds of square miles rendering many people homeless and damaging over 12,000 homes. The sheet carries full postal value up to 20 fillers with if surtax. 100,000 sheets were printed in green on water-marked paper with a parchment-like finish.

The design shows a private of the Hungarian army working to save a mother and her two children who stand in the background surrounded by flood waters. Symbols of Hungarian Heraldry appear on the sheet above the stamp with the apostolic cross mounted on a triple peak. Underneath the stamp is an allegory of the four rivers, Duna, Tisza, Drava and Szava with an inscription which translated reads "In aid of flood victims."

A single stamp with the same design was also issued in a value of 20f plus 5f.

New Series For Colombia

The Colombian Republic is apparently making a drive to establish a record for extensive stamp series this year. First there was the ten value set issued in honour of General Francisco de Paula Santander, then the announcement of a seven value series to appear this summer in honour of the Fifth National Olympic Games, and now comes news of a new regular series in pictorial designs. Values, colours and designs for the new postage paper are announced as follows: 1 centavo green—portrait of Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator", 2c red-petroleum wells; 5c brown—coffee plantation; 8c red—tobacco growing; 10c yellow—gold mines; 15c blue—seal of Colombia; 20c gray—portrait of Christopher Columbus; 1 peso gray—portrait of Sucre, another national hero. A Red Cross Stamp, bearing the insignia of the organization, will be issued in red with a value of 5c.

Brief Notes

The current airmail series of Uruguay has been increased by two values in the ox-cart design. The newcomers are: 2 pesos ultramarine and 10p carmine.

The non-federated Malay State of Kelantan in the Straits Settlements has added a 2 dollars stamp in carmine and brown and a 5 dollars value in magenta and brown to its current postage series. The stamps portray Sultan Ismail, ruler of the State.

Dominica is to have a 1|4 penny stamp in brown added to its postage paper. The design will be a portrait of King George VI.

A commemorative set of two values will shortly be issued from Switzerland in honour of the Federal Constitution which was adopted on May 29th, 1874.

An airmail set scheduled for early release from Salvador will comprise 15 centavos, 20c, 25c, 30c and 1 colon values.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures the resplendant bird known as the Argus pheasant?
2. What postage paper honours the royal personage known as Princess Victoria Kamamalu?
3. As symbolic of the Light of Knowledge, what stamp shows a figure holding a small candle?
4. A sisal plantation appears on what stamp—and, by the way, what is "sisal"?
5. On what adhesive is a Parade Ground shown?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A Howdah is a covered seat provided for the comfort of travellers wishing to use the elephant as a means of transportation. You may find philatelic presentations of one in the postage paper of the Federated Malay States.
2. A stamp issued by Newfoundland in 1933 for airmail use, is titled "Put to Flight" and pictures a flock of wild birds frightened by a plane.
3. A collective farm is pictured on a stamp issued by Russia in 1933.
4. A 1931 stamp of the Dutch Indies carries a very attractive picture of water buffalo.
5. Issued in 1934 by Mexico was a stamp picturing a sacrificial stone.

(COPYRIGHT)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

of beach she had left behind her was no longer there! The sea had covered it.

In her fright she cried out.

And at once the face of a little boy looked down at her from the sea wall above her head.

"The tide", she gasped. "I shall be drowned."

"Oh, no," said Atul (for that was his name). "There are some steps farther on," and he pointed right ahead of her; "just round that point. Run!"

But already the sea was beginning to wash over the point too

"I daren't," cried Usha.

"You must", urged Atul.

"It's quite shallow there."

But Usha shook her head.

"You come down and help me," she begged.

Atul looked over the wall. It was not really very high, but it was pretty high for a little boy to jump. Suppose he should fall and twist his ankle. What then? Well, he'd have to risk that.

He took a long breath—and jumped. And landed safely on the soft sand. Then he took Usha's hand, and together they ran along to the point. Here, as Atul had said, the water was shallow. They splashed through, and the next minute they were scrambling up the steps to the safety of the parade.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

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CARPETS MIRROR MEDIAEVAL ART

Central Prison, a copy of an old Hirat specimen which had been in the possession of the Jaipur family for more than a hundred and fifty years was imitated very well indeed.

A Word Picture By Sir W. Tylers

The original carpet, of which only a slip now remains measuring some 20 feet by 12 feet, is woven from the finest pashm wool, very similar to that employed in the celebrated Kashmir shawls, with a cotton foundation of twelve threads to the inch. The design of the border is entirely and purely Persian, consisting as it does, of alternate medallions and flowers, with a fish on opposite sides. The design of the centre is evidently a mingling of the Afghan with the Persian and Arabic, as is shown by the geometrical outlines filled in with medallions and floral ornamentation. These are so beautifully and harmoniously intermixed that there is no clashing of style; in fact so cleverly and neatly are the three classes of design intermingled that only a person thoroughly acquainted with the local peculiarities, which in ancient times, distinguished the patterns of one country from another, could detect or separate them. The colours in the original carpet are purely Persian, and are as bright as beautiful in tone today, as they were when the carpet was first woven. The tints are perhaps a little mellowed by time,

(Continued From Page 5)

but this takes nothing from—on the contrary it rather adds to—their beauty. The deep red ground work of the centre and dark green of the large border, as also the deep blue green of the centre leaflets and flowers in the original, possesses lustre, making the wool forming the pile look to the uninstructed eye, like silk. This is partly due to the description of wool used and partly to the ancient method of dyeing. The medallions in the centre of the carpet with their connecting geometrical links, leaflets and flowers, are, so far as design and harmony of colour are concerned, the most beautiful of any which I have yet seen."

Colour And Symbols

Designs such as these, show that the carpets were all made in Persia, which was the source of the art industries of northern India. But carpets with Hindu designs came from the south. The output from Malabar was noted for its simplicity and felicity in putting the right amount of colour, and the exact force of pattern suited to the position given them. But even here the English demand for carpets has been accompanied by a cheapening of the materials, the under side of the carpets being made from twine, and the old beautiful traditional designs, complicated, difficult and slow in execution, have yielded to crude inharmonious masses of unmeaning form.

Woolen Pile Carpets

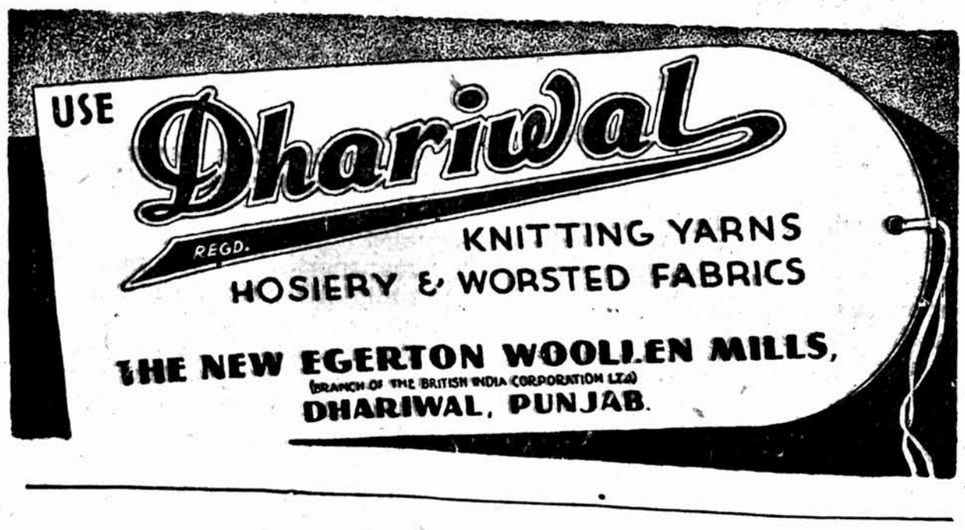
The pile carpets are called Kalin and Kalicka. The foundation for the carpet is a warp of the requisite number of strong cotton or hemp threads, according to the breadth of the carpet, and the process consists in dexterously twisting short lengths of coloured wool into each each of the threads of the warp, so that the two ends of the twist of coloured wool are clipped to a uniform level, and a single thread of wool is run across the breadth of the carpet between the threads of the warp, just as in ordinary weaving, and the threads of the warp are crossed as usual, then another thread of the warp is fixed with twists of wool in the same manner, and again a single thread of wool is run between the threads of the warp across the carpet, serving also to keep the tags of wool upright, and so on to the end. The lines of work are further compacted together by striking them with a blunt fork (kangi) and sometimes the carpet is still further strengthened by stitching the tags of wool to the warp. The surface is clipped all over again and the carpet is complete. The workmen dye it accordingly to their own ideas about colours or from a pattern. No artist works so well from a pattern as spontaneously. His hand must be left free to work out the details of decoration, even from the restraint of the examples of his own masterpieces. It is dictation and bargaining that have spoilt the art. Also the distinguishing characteristics of Indian carpets are greatly modified by the physical environment of the weaver, and where poverty remains as the hall mark, deterioration is bound to come.

Motifs

The Hindu craftsman had the reputation of satisfying the requirements of his customer. Therefore it was natural to find a great number of Indian carpets exhibiting Persian motifs, which were more in demand in India. However there is a whole floral decoration wholly Indian, which emphasizes the free and rich life of the Indian people amidst Indian scenes; of these, the lotus is the most common motif of conventional Indian decoration. This however, is quite different from the Egyptian lotus, during the time of the Pharaohs, of which flower, the petals and leaves lie on the surface of the water. The Indian lotus on woven cloth and carpets, is made to spring high above the pool, on a rigid stem, and when seen from above takes the shape of a rose. Another popular motif was the mango. Fantastic animals in different poses are also to be seen in profusion, for the most outstanding feature of old Indian art is its likeness to what one sees in nature. The spread of Mahomedanism brought about a Saracanic influence and foreign motifs are now numerous and varied. The lotus has made way for stately palms in the land of the oase, and bright coloured tulips in shades of blue green and yellow.

Materials

The materials used, came from sheep, goats and camels. To some extent, silk, cotton and hemp were also used, and occasionally the hair of other beasts of burden, found its way into the woven carpets. Since all these were indigenous to the country where they were used, and were affected by its climate, altitude and humidity, the carpets acquired traits that frequently gave them a distinctly local colour. Goats' hair carpets were made in Baluchistan. This hair conferred upon the carpets a lustre finer even than that of the silk carpets of India. The goats of Kashmir produced the finest hair, but as it grew close to the skin, from which it had to be cut with tedious care, it was too precious to be used except for the most costly carpets. Of more frequent use was camel's hair which also grew close to the skin, underneath the long hair which was used for the manufacture of brushes.



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IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

(Continued From Page 7)

ficulties and get the machinery working again.

Perhaps most promising of all the many branches of work undertaken by the Royal College of Nursing is that which concerns the young nurse in training. Apart from it trained nurse members, the College has a Student Nurses' Association of nearly 8,000 young nurses.

Young Nurses

These nurses learn to manage their own affairs in their training schools; they meet other units all over Britain in speech-making contests and sport; they compete in a yearly exhibition of drawings; they are awarded bursaries for foreign travel and post-graduate study; and in peace-time, they form representative parties to visit foreign centres and meet the local nurses and see their hospitals and methods of working.

Largely owing to the efforts of the College, these young nurses achieve a sense of professional unity and go out into the world with a strong sense of obligation and service.

Such are a few ways in which the British Royal College of Nursing with its trained nurses, its student groups, and its contacts with similar humanitarian groups in other countries endeavours to improve the human lot, and, in time of war, to lessen the sum of human suffering. It is a great work, presenting a magnificent tradition of service.

"No dogs allowed in here, sir."

"It's not my dog."

"But he followed you in!"

"Well—so did you!"

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

BOUNCING THE CORK

AN interesting skill game can be easily provided for two or more players with just a cork and a smooth level table surface to play on.

The object is to drop the cork on its side in such a manner that it will rebound from the table top and land in an upright position. With a little practice considerable skill may be attained and the players will learn that by dropping the cork just right, from a height of two or three inches, it will bounce upright practically every time.

The players take turns and have nine tries each, but the player who successfully does the stunt nine times in succession scores a "strike," which gives him nine more tries immediately. Each successful try scores one point and the game is won when any player gets 100 points.

Two persons may also play the game for matches. The players start off with an equal number of matches—say 25. Each player has nine tries and each successful try entitles him to take one of his opponent's matches. The game is continued until one of the players wins all his opponent's matches. Many variations may be introduced, such as scoring one point if the cork lands on the wide end and two points if it lands on the narrow end.

How to Bounce the Cork

EIGHT-LETTER PUZZLE

DO you like to juggle with words? Then take the sentence below and replace the words in italics with three other words, all containing the same eight letters in different order. The meaning of the sentence should not be changed by this substitution.

Sentence: *Procrastinating* practices are *skilfully* translated as the *false worship* of laziness.

COMPLETE THIS

*	B	B	*
B	*	I	L
B	I	*	S
*	L	S	*

CAN you fill in the two letters necessary to complete this defective word-square?

Mystic Message from Spirit World

GIRLS like to have cultured boy friends. That is why Sally invited Aristotles Grind to call on her. It was so instructive to listen to Aristotles. On Monday he explained all about the Ammonoids of the Mesozoic era. On Tuesday Sally learned something of the Nitrogen derivatives of Methane. Wednesday the settee savant discussed the Post-Augustan poets. Thursday Aristotles was just getting off on the binomial theory when Sally fished out the ouija board.

"Ah," said Aristotles. "Psychic phenomena! I was just reading Professor—"

"Look!" interrupted Sally, "something has gone wrong with the ouija. The letters do not spell anything."

Aristotles produced a pad and pencil and this is what he copied down:

KET WHZ PEH PILKU KH BTDIOL OL KET SHHN SBIATU HR EOU SOBM RBOTLN UEHFMN UQTLN EOU DHLTZ IU PTMM IU EOU TXTL-OLSU TLKTBKIOLOLS ETB.

"This is very exciting," he remarked. "The ouija is giving us a cryptogram. I'll decode it for you in a minute."

What was the mystic message from the spirit world?

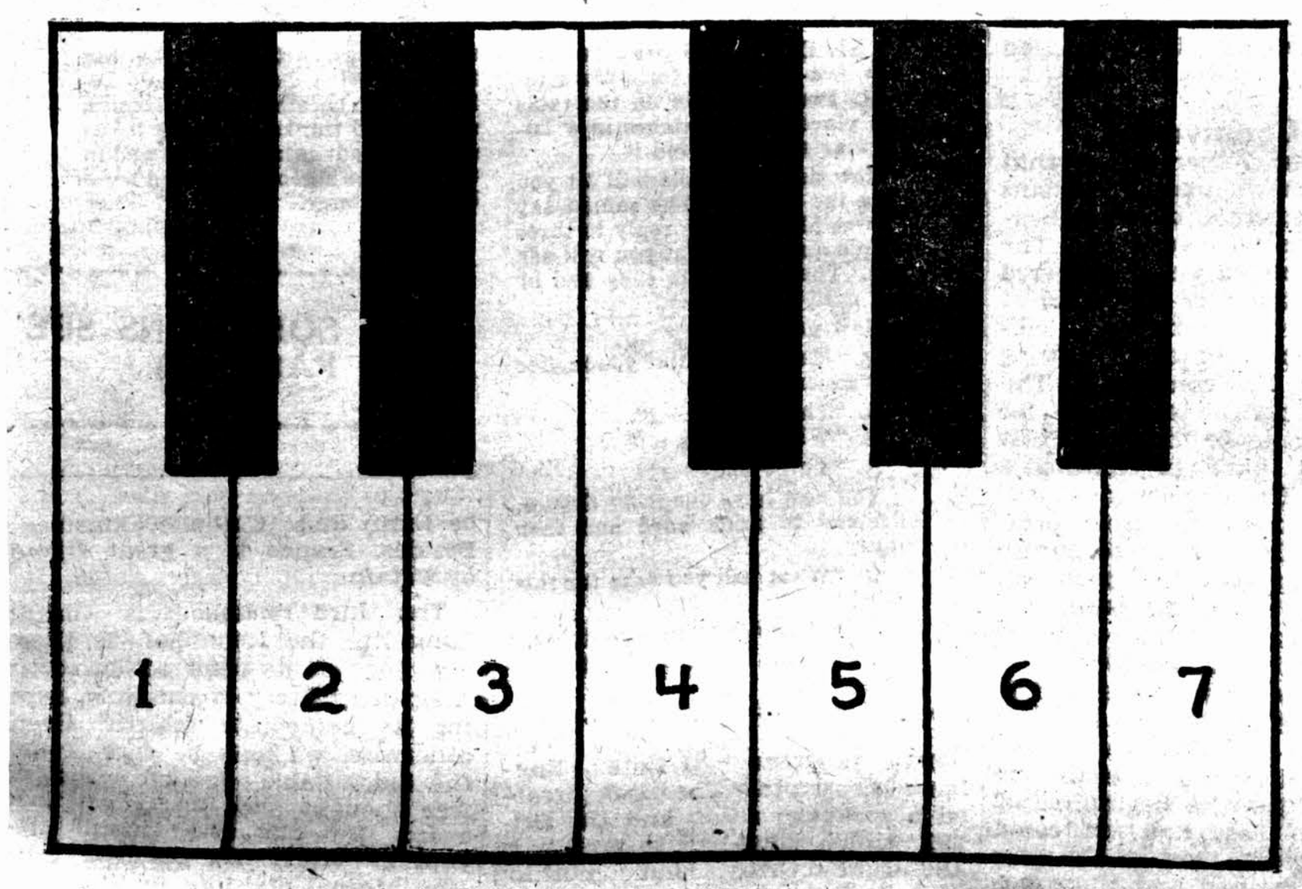
GIVE AND TAKE

Jack and Jill were discussing their spending money. "If you give me one penny," said Jack, "I will have twice as much as you."

"That would not be fair," said Jill. "You give me a penny and then we shall have an equal amount."

How much money had each?

For Younger Readers



Play a Tune Without Piano Lessons

3-2-1-2-3-3-3-2-2-2-3-5-5
3-2-1-2-3-3-3-3-2-2-3-2-1
2-3-2-1-2-3-3-3-2-2-2-3-5-5
2-3-2-1-2-3-3-3-3-2-2-3-2-1

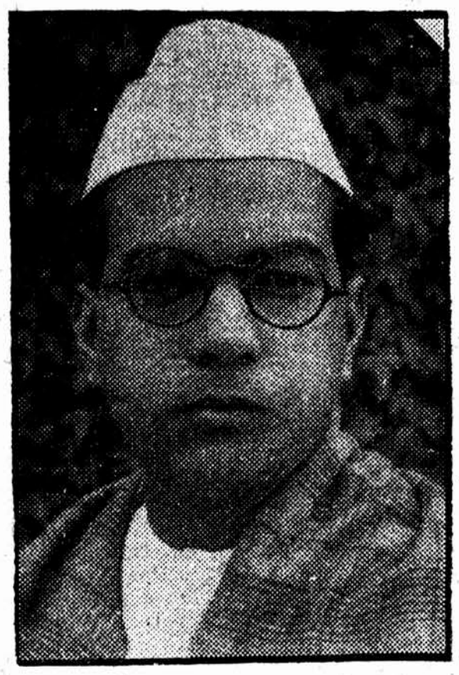
EVEN if you never took a piano lesson, you can play this old favorite tune on the piano. First fold this newspaper page so you can stand the music chart before you on the piano. Now place the thumb of your right hand on any white piano key that is in the same position as the key marked 1 on this chart, the next finger on the real piano key like the one marked 2, etc. Remember the thumb always plays key 1, the next finger, key 2, etc. In this tune you use a different finger for each key you strike. Now play the tune as you play the numbers shown. Do you know the name of the tune?

THE I. C. S.

(Continued From Page 4)

them "as not being in the public interest", and by similar other questionable devices, totally inconsistent with the best traditions of parlimentary government. This practice has been carried so far and is so continuously abused on every conceivable occasion even to-day, that it has now become a public scandal and a bye-word for Indian Council Government. Even Mr. Montagu had to refer to it in condemnatory terms more than once in his "Indian Diary" At pages 153/154, speaking of a prominent Indian Member of the Bombay Legislative Council he writes as follows:—"Next came a long interview with Mr.——of Willingdon's Legislative Council. I must say he gave the most startling incident to show the limitations of discussion which had goaded these people into their present extreme case. A resolution in favour of support being given to the indigenous School of Medicine had not been allowed by the Bombay Government as being contrary to the public interests On the Finance Committee he had moved fifty resolutions for the reduction of expenditure; they were all disallowed by the Finance member on the ground that they dealt with existing services; it was only the unallotted expenditure that they could discuss. He asked for the minutes, as he was a member of the Finance Committee He was refused them on the ground that they might get into unauthorised hands. He attempted to move a resolution asking that discussion of the allotted expenditure might be allowed on the Finance Committee; it was disallowed because it was not in the public interest He brought in a Bill to allow for optional adoption of compulsory education; it was disallowed and so on....." Then at page 209, speaking of Lord Pentland, the then Governor of Madras, he writes: "He said that the Madras Council went very smoothly Of course it does, "because he refuses permission to deal with disagreeable subjects."—"The quotations are mine)

(To Be Continued)



Shriman Narayanji Agarwal, M.A., Principal of the newly opened Govindram Seksaria College of Commerce, Wardha.

Fall Of France

(Continued from Page 3)

everyday becoming stronger since the last few years. The old 'laissez faire' of the Republic, by which the rich and the privileged kept their power under a thinly veiled pretence of republicanism, was being swept away by the rising tide of socialist forces. They began to organise a fight for their life.

The impotency of the Government in opposing the insubordination really brought about the downfall of the regime.

About 1936-37 the affair of the Cagoulards made a big noise in the French and foreign press. By the perseverance of the Surete, a plot to undermine the Republican regime by a "coup de force" was unearthed. An immense quantity of arms was seized concealed in various depots. The ramifications of this conspiracy led the police into most unexpected and exalted places.

Amazing Connivance

It was an open secret that many well-known men, politicians as well as generals, were implicated, but none was arrested. The henchmen alone were gathered into the net and the only arrest of importance was that of a general who was accused of being the head of the conspiracy. The persons behind the plot were too highly placed to be touched. Their arrest would have precipitated a revolution. The popular representatives and press put great pressure on the Government to punish the guilty regardless of their position but it was of no avail.

The connivance of the court was obvious. Under one pretence or another it took two years to formulate a case against the arrested persons, and nobody was sure that the accused would ever be punished. Till the beginning of the war, the case had not come before the court, most of the accused were on bail and those behind the bars were leading a most comfortable life.

Many of the deputies and senators were open partisans of Mussolini or Hitler. Flandin, an ex-Premier, was the head of the pro-Nazi clan. After the Czecho-Slovakian treachery, he sent an open telegram of congratulations to Hitler. Laval, the head of the Bonapartist and Mussolinians, was in every possible way trying to make propaganda for Italy and Franco, even at the expense of his own country.

For, many enthusiastically frank operators of this school openly asserted, "we prefer a poor and weak France to a big socialist one". During the Ethiopian crisis, Laval tried to evade the sanctions against Italy. The passions of his party were running so high against England at that moment that Henry Beraud wrote his notorious book, "Faut-il rendre l'Angleterre a l'esclavage? (Must England be reduced to Slavery).

A Notorious

He advocated the necessity of enslaving England for the sake of human progress. "I hate England" he wrote. The book created a great sensation and the British Ambassador had to protest to the Quai d'Orsay, but nothing was done against the author.

This whole powerful pro-fascist clan went to war with an unwilling heart and took the first excuse to withdraw from it. It is now clear that what the feared was the imminence of a socialist revolution, and from the reports of neutral journalists, it is certain that they were not much mistaken. A few more days of the same situation would have seen the overthrow of the capitalists. They utilised the war emergency to get all power in their hands. It was easy for them as they had the financial power and the army High Command on their side.

Gamelin, a neutral soldier, was removed at the earliest opportunity and Petain's man Weygand was put in his place. The prestige of Petain helped in foisting a provisional military dictatorship on the country and it is gradually transforming itself into a real Franco brand Fascist State. Franco and to a degree Mussolini were always much more popular than Hitler with the French Fascists, as they are considered to be Latin and Catholic kinsmen. Besides, Franco is a great friend of Petain.

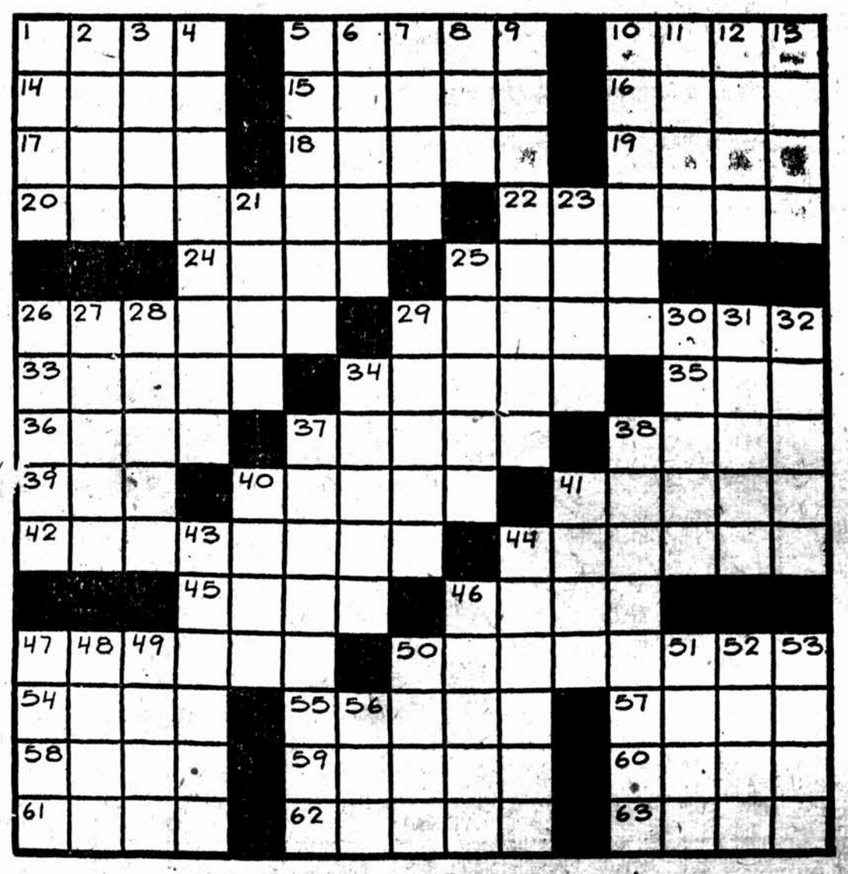
The third republic is dead! Long live the Republic! Is there any hope of its resurrection soon? A British victory is the only hope for its immediate rebirth. Even otherwise, we may be sure that the indomitable French spirit of free thought and liberty will rise again. But the great moral disruption which has resulted from the internal divisions in the country render it very difficult and it might be a long and weary travail before France finds her soul again.

(Concluded)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Masculine name
5—Workbasket
10—Nimbus
14—Italian resort
15—Separate
16—Declare
17—Birds
18—Fray
19—Cast a ballot
20—One who has the care of neat cattle
22—Sets firmly
24—Sense organs
25—Conjunction
26—What was the name of the lover of Jonathan Swift?
29—Before birth
33—Who wrote "Old Creole Days"?
34—Suave
35—Regret
36—Combining form: oil
37—Nails
38—Drove
39—Correlative of neither
40—Who wrote "The Red Badge of Courage"?
41—Who wrote "John Brown's Body"?
42—Begs
44—Cushioned seats
45—Probability
46—Player's part
47—Allured
50—Who was the husband of Helen of Troy.?
54—Rock fissure filled with mineral
55—Harangue
57—Otherwise
58—Hebrew measure
59—Who discovered radium?
60—Lively dance
61—A direction
62—Joints
63—Slave



VERTICAL

1—Dash
2—Split
3—Mental image
4—What actress was the wife of John Barrymore: Dolores ——?
5—Photographic device
6—Imitators
7—Without hair
8—Metric measure of area
9—Who was the vice-president of the Confederate States?
10—Cuban port
11—English river
12—One of a people akin to the Lithuanians
13—Native compounds
21—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
23—Territory
25—Barter
26—Kind of cake
27—Claw
28—Who was the first president of Germany?
29—Schemes
30—Mineral
31—What contemporary English poet has collaborated with Spender?
32—Early English courts
34—Noisy children
37—Who defeated Max Baer to become heavyweight champion?
38—Carousers
40—Yield
41—Ill humor
43—Who is the Scottish national hero: —— Bruce?
44—Recipients of gifts
46—Bind again
47—Stroke
48—The Eternal City
49—Days in the Roman calendar
50—Female of the horse
51—On the sheltered side
52—Utilizer
53—Person of individual
56—Hasten

HOW TO FOOL FATHER

ASK Dad to lend you a twenty-five-cent piece for a few minutes. Place the coin on the table and place three matches in a triangular shape around it.

Now ask Dad if he will let you have the quarter if he cannot say "Three Matches" in reply to three simple questions that you will ask him. That will seem easy and he will most likely agree.

Now proceed.

Q. "How did you like your coffee this morning?"

A. "Three matches!"

Q. "What time is it?"

A. "Three matches!"

You now have one more chance. Pretend to think hard and then say:

Q. "What will you take for this coin?"

If he answers "Three matches," you take the money and give him the matches. Otherwise, he has failed and the quarter should belong to you because of his promise, unless Dad thinks you have taken an unfair advantage of him and in that case be a good sport and hand back his money.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S £76,750 IN YEAR

The highest-paid child in the United States last year was Shirley Temple, now retired from film work, who earned 307.000 dollars (£76,750).

With an income of 688,000 dollars (£172,000), however, Mr. Louis B. Mayer, head of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film concern, soars above the stars, and was the highest paid person says B.U.P.

Highest paid film actor was Claudette Colbert, who, with £105.750, was fourth in the list. Second was Mr. F. A. Countway, President of the American concern of Lever Bros., whose salary amounted to £117,500.

British Press Fights For Its Liberties

(Continued From Page 2)

afternoon that we had sunk one of the fastest cruisers in Mussolini's fleet—and you know how fast that one must have been. Well, here was something to uplift the heart of the faintest spirit, indeed to comfort us all, this concrete evidence that the Navy was showing all its old striking power.

STILL THINKING

"What happened? At four o'clock the Censors at the Ministry of Information were still cogitating on it debating and examining it from all angles. I telephoned to Mr. A. V. Alexander the First Lord of Admiralty. I apologised for interrupting his own work. I explained that if this great news were released at 4-10 it would be on the front page while, if it were released at 4-15, it would only get into the stop press.

"Of course, Mr. Alexander saw it at once. He said that the bulletin conveying the news—it was only eight lines—had left him 10 minutes earlier, but he promised to try to expedite the release. This he did and it was finally issued at 4-15.

"I say that this treatment of vital, stimulating news by the Ministry and their censors simply shows that either they are completely ignorant of news or quite indifferent to providing the public with it.

"Instead what do the people get? Awful speeches! Dreadful dreary exhortations! Encouraging them to be patient, brave, cheerful, long-suffering—the same public who are such damn fools that they cannot be trusted even to talk about the war.

"SILENT COLUMNS"

"There you come to the almost ultimate idiocy of these newsmuzzlers. The Silent Column. The Silenced Column. Duff Cooper's private Salvation Army. you must not talk about the war. That will comfort the enemy. You mustn't talk about peace. That is defeatism. You mustn't talk at all. Be dumb. Pray silence—for the Minister.

"You mustn't even laugh—or 'make silly jokes'. So the Ministry of Information officially advertise in the "Times". Don't pull a long face. That will cause despondency. Don't have a smiling face. That will cause alarm.

"Such lunacy has, never been heard of outside Bedlam—or the Big House in Bloomsbury.

"I say seriously that where you have a silent column you have the potentials of a Fifth Column, the seed-bed of rumour, exaggeration and pure lie.

"But there is one final item of absurdity. Duff Cooper's Reserve Column. The 'Mr. Sensibles'. The men who have spent their lives in sorting and sifting news are to be supplemented, if not supplanted, by the grocers and the butchers. The news is to be passed round from mouth to mouth.

"Let me give you an example of the organisation which has been built up by the gentleman who propose to organise the newspapers after their own fashion.

"There are 96 local information committees in Greater London which are to disseminate 'reliable' information. Each local Town Clerk has been given a free hand to handle the scheme in his own way. Town Clerks are busy men just now and in many cases they have left the organisation of the Information Committees to local councillors who in turn are handling the scheme in any way 'they' think fit.

"As a criterion, Hampstead. in this borough seven wards are organising their Information Committees on entirely separate lines, and in one district they are going to send their maid-servants round on bicycles to give the news to the 'Mr. Sensibles.'

"There you are. The message to Gracia, borne by Joan of Arc on a bicycle! This is Mr. Duff Cooper's idea of 'disseminating news.'

"No! No! We can't let it happen here! We daren't let it happen here. We "won't" let it happen here.

WE MUST KNOW.

"With due respet Mr. Cooper, we can take it. We do not require uplift. We only need to know what is going on about us. To know the facts, the news, so that we can prepare improvise if need be to meet the new situation if battle should break upon us suddenly in the night.

"We have a great people and a great leader. It is he who warned us of the fate which fallen on other nations which were until yesterday our allies. Mr. Churchill said, 'These nations were rotted from within before they were smitten from without."

"The newspapers, the free meetings of the public, are our safeguard against that here.

"No! We must be free to speak, free to write, free to converse among ourselves. We must be free to send a message to those men and women, friends in other lands who today are in chains.

NOBLE MESSAGE.

Long ago Marx cried out to the oppressed and unfortunate of his time. 'Workers (unite! You have a world to win.'

"But we offer a broader, nobler message: 'Free men and women of 'all' sorts unite! You have a world to set at liberty'."

After the resolution moved by Mr. Owen had been passed, another, calling for "the Parliamentary approval after debate of all existing and new regulations affecting essential liberties," and a third, aimed at protecting trade union rights were also passed.

At the conclusion of the meeting a delegation was appointed to place the resolutions before Mr. Attlee, Leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Duff Cooper and Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary.

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Cryptogram: "The boy who wants to remain in the good graces of his girl friend should spend his money as well as his evenings entertaining her."

Letter Puzzle: DILATORY practices are ADROITLY translated as the IDOLATRY of laziness.

Complete This: The words are ABBE BAIL, BIAS, ELSE.

Give and Take: Jack had seven cents and Jill five cents.

Piano Tune: Mary Had a Little Lamb.

E	R	I	C		C	A	B	A	S		H	A	L	O
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W	E	S	T		K	N	E	E	S		S	E	R	F

Cross-Quiz Puzzle Solution.

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. "*Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well.*" A. P., *Matunga, Bombay.*

GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING'

says Father Kruschen. **Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body?**

Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly.

It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead.

Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

DORA—AGNES married a self-made man didn't she?

Edith—Yes but she compelled him to make extensive alterations.

* * * *

DAD—What type of young man is this new friend of yours?

Daughter—Well, he says he has always wanted a good home.

Dad—That sounds promising.

Daughter—Yes, and he likes ours.

* * * *

"COME on up to our house tonight."

"I can't. I'm going to see 'Tristan and Isolde.'"

"That's all right. Bring them along as well."

* * * *

ACTOR (to landlady)—And where, madam, do I perform my ablutions?

Landlady—You don't go doing no performances here. The 'ouse was nearly wrecked last week by a troupe o' hacrobats.

* * * *

AN Irishman carrying a large sack of potatoes along a lonely road was overtaken by a man driving a horse and cart.

The driver offered Pat a lift, which he gladly accepted but still kept the sack of potatoes on his back. The driver told him to put them down on the cart.

"Sure," Pat replied, "I'm thankful for lift ye give me, butI don't want ye to be burdened with the taters as well."

* * * *

"PA," said the small boy, "what are ancestors?"

"Well," answered pa over the top of his newspaper. "I'm one of yours, and your grandfather is another."

"Pa," said Willie "why do people boast about their ancestors?"

* * * *

A MAN was introduced to a circus sword-swallower. Not having seen a sword-swallower before, he asked him to demonstrate his art, whereupon the fellow apparently swallowed some pins and needles.

"But," protested the man, "those aren't swords; they're pins and needles."

"I know," replied the circus freak. "I'm on a diet."

TEACHER: "And you, Willie, can you tell me the nationality of Napoleon?"

Willie: "Course I can."

Teacher: "That's right."

* * * *

THE regimental barber was doing his worst with a batch of recruits.

It took only a few seconds to deal with each man. Starting at the front and finishing at the back, he left no trade of hair visible to the naked eye.

A Cockney who was waiting his turn to be shorn could contain himself no longer.

"Steady, mate," he exclaimed. "If you cut 'is 'air any shorter, you'll be able to see what 'e's thinking about!"

* * * *

A FILM producer was going round the studios one day when he saw a face he didn't know.

"Are you on our staff?" he asked.

"Yes, sir. Your brother engaged me."

"Is that so? What do you do?"

"I'm a writer."

"A writer, did you say?" he asked suspiciously.

"Yes, sir."

"All right—spell something!"

LOCAL Mayor (presenting prizes)—"Now look at me children I am a self-made man."

Modern Scholar (to boy sitting next to him)—"Is he boasting or apologizing?"

* * * *

JACK: "Why hasn't Alf turned up this morning?"

Joe: "He met with an accident when he got married."

Jack: "Why, how did that happen"

Joe: "His mates held their picks in the form of an arch as he came out of the church, and the noon whistle sounded."

* * * *

WITH a puzzled look on his chubby face the small boy sought his mother.

"I wish daddy wasn't a professor," he said. "It makes him so absent minded.

"Why, what's he done now?" asked mother.

"Well, I met him in the street just now and he said: "Hallo my boy, I seem to know your face How's your father?"

* * * *

WIFE—Did you post that letter for me darling?"

Husband—Very nearly, sweetheart, I'll try again to-morrow.

FIRST Tramp—What would you do if you won a pile of money?

Second Tramp—I'd have the park seats upholstered.

* * * *

FOR her birthday little Pat had been given a ring but much to her disappointment not one of the guests at tea noticed it. At last she could bear their indifference no longer. "Oh!" she exclaimed "I'm so warm in my new ring."

* * * *

"HAS your dress suit been used much?"

"Not much. It has only been to three balls this season.

* * * *

"IS it true Miss Lollop that you are going to be married soon?"

"No, it isn't. But I'm very grateful for the rumour."

* * * *

THE young sailor was carrying the bucket along the deck when a huge wave swept him overboard. Then another huge wave caught him and swept him back.

An officer appeared. "Anything wrong?"

"Yessir," replied the sailor; "please, sir, I've lost the bucket!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Has your husband any skill outside his own profession?"

"I don't know about that, sir, but I know he fancies himself at darts!"

"There was the lion, madam, and there was I. For two minutes we stared into each other's face."

"Gracious! How awful for both of you!"

"That tanner don't ring very good mate."

"Sound's all right to me. What yer expect for a tanner—a peal o' bells?"

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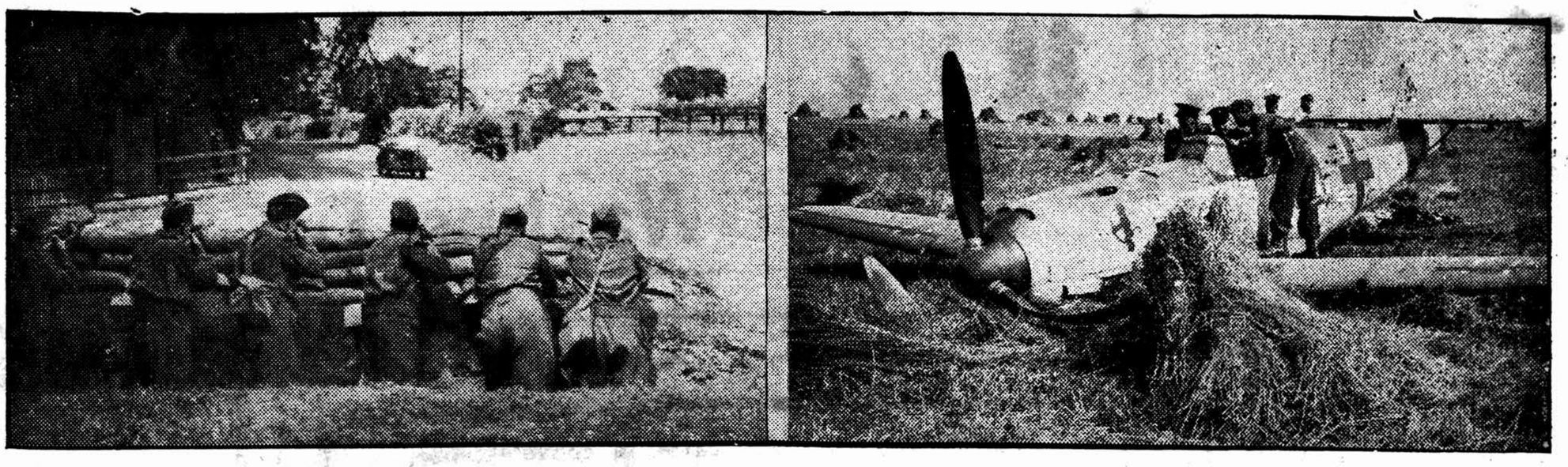


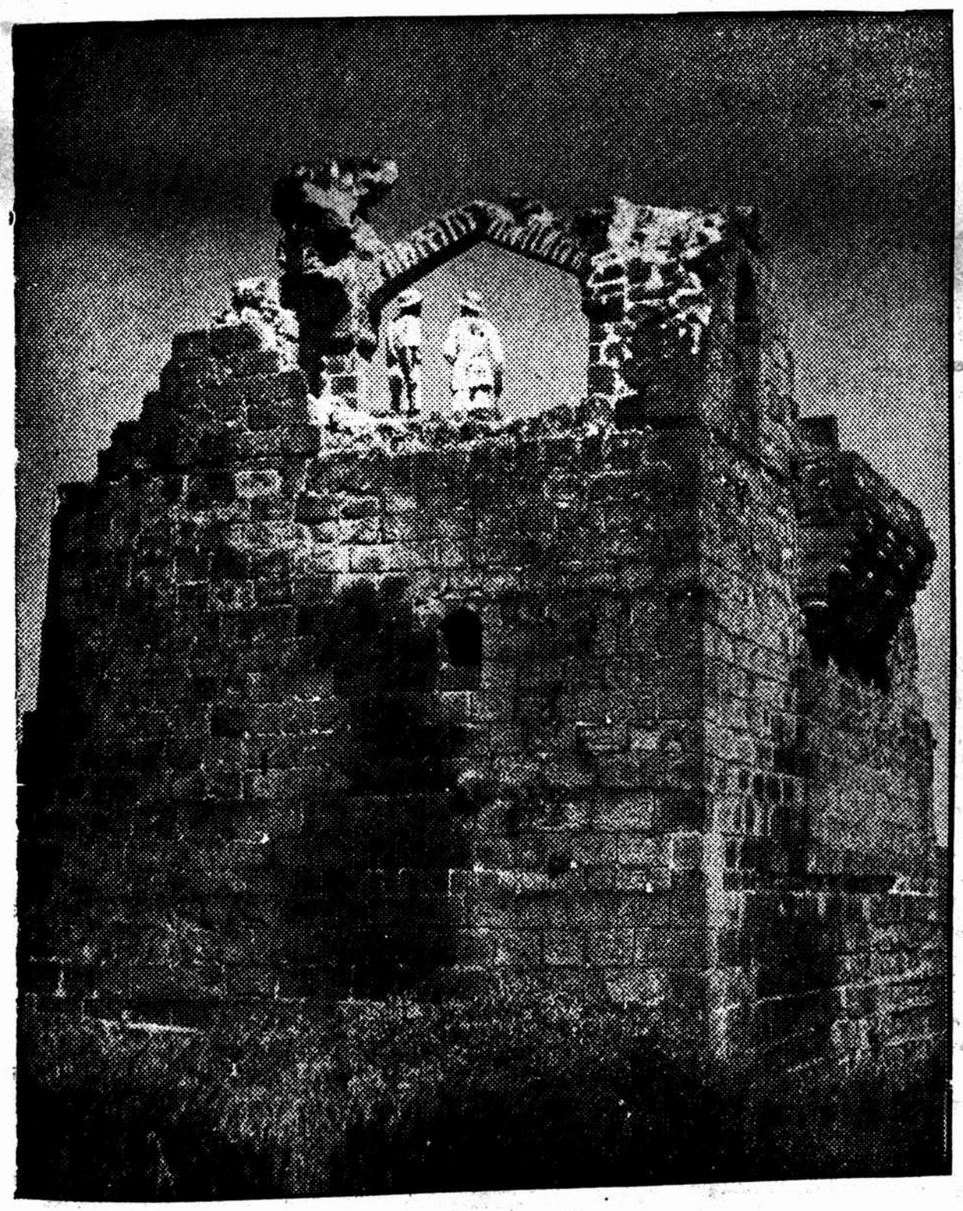
(Left) British Home Guards, well entrenched, with a bombing post in the background, guarding a road.
(Right) A Messerschmitt shot down in a cornfield on the south east coast of England.

★

"JUNGLE CHILDREN"

(Photo by N. N.)

★



Shivaji's Birth-place—Shivneri Fort.
(Photo by M. Desai).

A Panel from Ajanta Caves.
(Photo by M. Desai).

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